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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th June
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,267	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,602	C. D. Bennett	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentine	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6509	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 538-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klansberger	6,509	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brettfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saregon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
No. 25, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 3rd July, at 10 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th June.

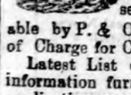
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000		15th July, 1902.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,520	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900: 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,652	Birch	7th July 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	21st July "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC"

PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED

PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

PRESENTATION GOLD AND GEM SET BROOCHES.

No. 215.

		Rs.
No. 2.	Gold Brooch, Diamond and Pearls	40
No. 143.	Arrow, set large Pearls and Sapphires	75
No. 141.	"Tomari" Brooch set Pearls	65
No. 188.	The Arrow and Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 185.	The Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 198.	Pearl Horse-shoe and Sway Bar Brooch	65
No. 189.	Gold Curb Bit Brooch, set Pearls	45
No. 183.	Gold Palette Set, 1 Diamond, 1 Ruby and 1 Sapphire	65

Latest Fashions in London. Double Lace Pins without Pearls, from Rs. 15 0 0. Do. with Pearls 25 0 0. Do. Gem-set, Rs. 35 to 65 0 0.

Affection's tribute;
Friendship's Offering;
Whose Silent Eloquence,
More deep than words,
Tells of the Giver's faith
And love when absent,
and says:
REMEMBER ME.

Lahore, MAX MINCK & CO., Simla.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepe S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Veatresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS

To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHAMPAGNES.

THE most suitable CHAMPAGNES for India are those shipped by the well-known House of GIESLER & Co. These Wines are specially bottled for this country and keep better than most other Brands, while for the qualities which make Champagne such a deservedly excellent Wine they are unsurpassed.

Pints.....Rs. 39 per doz.
Quarts ..... „ 75 „

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAVAL.

ON and from the 1st of JULY, 1902, and until further notice, a DOWN and UP MIXED TRAIN conveying Third Class Passengers only will RUN DAILY between MANMAD and BHUSAVAL as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Manmad .....Dep.	21 0	Bhusaval.....Dep.	9 30
Bhusaval .....Arr.	4 5	Manmad ....Arr.	16 55

For detailed Timings and other information see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Manmad and Bhusaval,

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th June, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 134 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rates lower to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Wallers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hammum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½ „
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas: 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years Re. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES SARDINES AND GREEN PEAS IN TINS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of H Manockjee:—

Ex s.s. Warlburg.

H M 1-45 20 cases, each 100, 6oz tins sardines in oil
" 25 " " " 12oz " " "
H M 51-100 50 " " " 110 tins green peas.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House" Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood Frenchpolished household furniture made by Davjee Canjee, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated-ware, one sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., &c., the property of P. L. B. BREE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co,, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Kesoolally Abdool Hoosein—

1 case 35 gross Dixon's patent ring bobbin, size 5 inches by 3-4 inches.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness
1 handsome brown waler 16 hands, quiet to ride and drive
1 young Jaffrabai cow in milk

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a lot of best electro silver plateware by Elkington and Barker Bros, consisting of spoons, forks, fruit knives, breakfast cruets, entree dishes, soup tureen, milk guns, tea pots, glassware, crockeryware, double branched reading lamps, candlesticks, table cutlery, table covers, napkins, water filter, cooking utensils, &c., &c, the property of the Ward Room Mess H. M. S. Pomone.

Now on view,

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co.. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, very valuable, neat and plain ebonywood, satinwood, blackwood carved and mahogany furniture made to order in Ceylon, rich glass ware and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, one sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Boisselot, Fils and Co., of Paris, one English clock by James McCabe, old China and Japanese flower pots, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, large satinwood Almyras with side wings, lady's davenporte, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of MONS. C. RUINAT, Agent, Messageries Maritimes, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 329 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at C Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex s.s. Lowenburg.

X Y Z—329 bundles basic steel sheets damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ballard's Road, next to the old Telegraph Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Austrian safe, gents' bicycle, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, Victoria make sewing machine, silk and cotton piece goods, shawls, etc., the property of M. EZEKIEL, Esq., proceeding up country.

The property is on view.

SALE OF GUNS AND RIFLES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned guns and rifles belonging to a deceased's estate—

1 D-B B-L C F 12 bore gun, by Chas. Lancaster, in leather case, with implements
1 D-B B-L C F 12 bore Paradox gun, by Holland and Holland, with case
1 D-B B-L C F Express Rifle, 450 bore, by P. Webley and Sons in case. Also
1 S-B B-L 500 bore Express Rifle, by J. W Tolley, in case
1 "-B B-L Express Rifle, 450 bore, by Alexander Henry, in case
1 D-B B-L C F 28 bore rifle, by John Lyell, in case
The above arms are on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room sofas and chairs in ten pieces, marble top tables and teapoys on iron stands, mirror door almirs, easy chairs, Brussels carpets, large size organ, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, iron safe, 2 and 3 light windproof lamps with lustres.

1 first-rate ebonized grand piano by Swavely and Co.
1 large size iron trolly on wheels, suitable for muccadams
By order of the Secretary, Debt Committee, Dholpur State—

4 cases each, 50 bottles, Apollinares water.
5 " 100 " " "

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Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 English made gent's saddle with bridle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PATENT MALLIEE FILTERS.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. A. Parakh and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street—

7 cases of patent mallise filters of Paris.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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LONDON BANKERS
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JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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PRIZES.		Rs.
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2 Do. „	100 „	200
2 Do. „	75 „	150
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10 Do. „	25 „	250
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200 Do. „	5 „	1,000
200 Do. „	1 „	200
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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96	=	plus 1-8
2 per cent. Reduced	£101 3-4	=	plus 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£54 3-4	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	=	— 1-16
" 2 months hence	24 1-4	=	— 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	=	unchanged
Do. New York	4·87 7-8	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 5-8	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8	"	= do.
3 months st. Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 1-8	"	= do.
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8	"	= do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4	"	do.

Holidays London until Saturday.
Shipping Arrivals "Annie."
Holidays Liverpool until Monday.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quite. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5 sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·23	4·51	4·44	4·24
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·27	4·23	4·22	4·22
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
" Last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil "
" Continent	11,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of July	8·74 + 7
Do. do. Dec.	7·93 plus 1-4
Coffee	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept	8·09 + 8
Do Dec.	7·80 + 9
Closing tone of futures	strong.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	33,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	6 000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	34,000
" Actual exports	2,000
" Week's imports	14,000
" Stock	8,87,000
Surats week's sales	200
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Week's imports	2,000
" Stock	7,000
Afloat American	10,000
" Indian	7,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 29 3-4, June-July Business done. Tone steady.
Rapeseed Brown 27 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone steady.
Linseed, 56 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th June, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,742 bales.
Wheat	8,322 cwts.
Linseed	3 738 "
Rapeseed	5,634 "
Gingellyseed	12 "
Poppyseed	389 "
Groundnuts	nil. "
Castorseed	3,622 "
Rice	4,699 "
Myrabolams	603 "
Cottonseed	5,928 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 96
2 per cent. Reduced 101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109 1-2
1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 94 3-4
Bar Silver 24 3-8

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 26.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col H M Abud to act as Political Resident Aden during the absence of Brdr-Genl P J Maitland C B on leave or pending further orders

In modification of the appointments made in this Dept Notification No 3566, dated the 31st April, with effect from the date of the retirement of Lieut Col L L Fenton H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments for the period from the 19th Jan to the 12th Feby inclusive, during which Lieut Col G B O Donnell B A (Oxon) acted as Political Agent Mahi Kantha in addition to his own duties as Administrator of the Idar State :—Lieut Col G B O'Donnell B A (Oxon) to be Second Asstt Political Agent Kathiawar ; Major J Davies to be Second in Command Savantvadi Local Corps and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent Savantvadi; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Second in Command Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex officio Asstt to the Political Agent Kolhapur his lien on this appointment being suspended ; Capt J W B Merewether to be Fourth Asstt Political Agent Kathiawar ; Capt F De B Hancock to be Asst Political Agent Mahi Kantha his lien on this appointment being suspended ; Capt N S Coghill to be Asstt Political Agent Mahi Kantha ; Capt H Harrison to be Adjnt Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex officio Asstt to the Political Agent Kolhapur ; and Capt T A F R Oldfield to be Asstt Political Sugnt and ex officio Supt of Police Palanpur.

Under the provisions of Rule 3 of the Rules framed under Sec 59 (r) and (t) of the Prisons Act 1894 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kamrudin Nasrudin to be a non-official visitor of the Sub-idiary Jail at Broach.

Mr A W Varley I C S Asst Collector in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district

Mr F W Allison I C S Asst Collector in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district and is invested with the additional powers specified

The extraordinary leave without allowances for one year granted to Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka second class Subordinate Judge in Govt Notification No 3748 dated the 12th June 1901 is extended by one year

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Azam Raghavendra Gopal Bettgeri Head Karkun Taluka Athni and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Belgaum to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr R L McCulloch Probationary third grade Asst Supt of Police Karachi passed on the 18th March 1902 an examination in Law and Sindhi according to the tests prescribed in Rules XVI and XVII of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1884

Mr J A Wallinger sub pro tem third grade Asst Supdt of Police passed on the 17th March 1902 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XVI of the Rules referred to above

The Governor in Council is pleased under Rule III of the Rules relating to Police Officers published with Govt Notification No 5585 dated the 22nd Dec 1884 to confirm Mr J A Wallinger as third grade Asst Supdt of Police on his promotion with effect from the 17th March 1902 subject to the condition laid down in paragraph 4 of Govt Resolution No 3811 dated the 19th Aug 1901

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr Ganesh Sakharam Hingne Extra Asst Conservator of Forests first grade held charge of the Nasik Division in addition to his own duties as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer in that division during the absence of Mr L S Gamaston on privilege leave for twenty-two days

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N B Divatia on return from leave to be Asst Collector Khandesh

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W K Copleston to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer Working Plans Southern Circle in addition to his own duties

Mr H Murray Depy Conservator of Forests second grade and Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from or after 18th July 1902

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A Reginald to hold charge of the office of the Fourth Asstt Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr R Thom on leave ; and Mr R L Sinclair to act as Fourth Asstt Collector of Salt Revenue on being relieved of his present duties in the Famine Dept vice Mr W L Lake confirmed : Mr A Reginald continuing to hold charge of the office of Fourth Asstt Collector till relieved by Mr Sinclair or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A G Edie to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr H Murray or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 13 clause 2 of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C Percy Jones to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of the Honble E J Hawke

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Rev P S Grove B A Chaplain of Neemuch has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 28th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev C M Barham M A on return from privilege leave to be Chaplain of Nasirabad

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Hooton I M S to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum Grant Medical College during the absence on leave of Major Ashton Street M B I M S or pending further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr C W Chitty B A Bar-at-Law and Mr H V R Kemball as President and Member respectively of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under Sec 63 (a) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of their office

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINNY—June 22, at "Glen Kelso," Ootacamund, the wife of Commander T G R Finny, R I M, of a daughter.
GWYTHER—June 17, at Laheria Serai, Darbhanga, the wife of Captain A Gwyther, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
McINTOSH—June 18, at Cochin, Malabar Coast, the wife of Alexander McIntosh, Executive Engineer, Travancore Branch, S I R, Quilon, of a son.

DEATH.

McCONAGHEY—June 19, at Simla, of dysentry, Emily Margaret, the dearly beloved little daughter of Colonel and Mrs J McConaghey.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4·25m., 3-8a. Low water, 8·22m, 9·34a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,419, among them the number of new admissions was 607, being classified as stated below: Hindoos, 313; Mussulmans, 178; Parsis, 23; Christians, 58; and other class, 35. The average daily attendance was 78.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	With Sword and Lance—Starke
Overture	La Gerza Ladra—Rossini
Selection	Le Martiri—Donizetti
Valse	Sourire D'Avril—Depret
Polka	Mein Roschen—Anger

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BRIBING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S., Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Tookaram Ramji, a hack victoria driver, was charged by Constable Giles with leaving his gharry without proper control, and with offering bribe to a policeman. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by a policeman at Grant Road on Tuesday evening for leaving his gharry, and while being taken to a police chowkey by the policeman he offered the latter five annas to let him off. The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2 for the first and Rs. 25 for the second offence, in default he was ordered to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FORT COACH FACTORY.—The name of Mr. Pestonji B. Press, proprietor of the Fort Coach Factory is by this time well identified with high-class coach-building in this city. With a view to commemorate the Coronation, year so far as his business concerned Mr Press yesterday distributed among his numerous constituents, who include most of the leading personages, chiefs and princes of this city and the presidency, a new catalogue which he has specially issued for the occasion. The catalogue is beautifully got-up and is a credit to the enterprising firm which has brought it out. It contains not less than 73 neat designs of elegant and fashionable carriages mostly in vogue in the Bombay Presidency. Charming variety of articles illustrated is enough to prove a big temptation to all carriage-using folks. Mr. Press has this time included in the catalogue some carriages specially designed by him. Among these vehecles are an elegant open side Brougham Rail carts market car and Tangas. Two Tangas have been recently specially built by him for H. E. Lord Northcote. Mr. Press has also introduce in his catalogue a pleasing features—some useful hints as to the care and preservation of carriages which should be carefully read and noted by all who are at all anxions to keep a neat turn-out. Some of the testimonials printed in the book have been highly appecited A glance at the photos of the several departments and buildings of the factory to which are given on the covers will be enough to show the extensiveness of the work which are admittedly the most up-to-date workshops of their kind at least on this side of India and which enable Mr. Press to turn out much efficient work in the shortest possible time.

BOMBAY HUNT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Hunt was held at the Gymkhana on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. H. Symington presided over a large attendance of members, amongst whom were : Messrs. F. C. Macrae, R. W. Harter, W. C. Symes, S. M. McCausland, D. D. Graham M. F. H. W E Crum, P de Saone, A R Burney, Lieuts A P Koe, and E E Carver R N, Mr H B McKenow, F R Hill, Captain Tomkins R A, and Messrs T H Moore, J S Heaney, W A Heyland, Major Rogers and R W L Dunlop.

The report for 1901-1902 was adopted and the accounts which showed a credit balance of Rs 149-1-0 were passed.

It was proposed by Mr F C Macrae and seconded by Captain Tomkins and carried unanimously that a Pack of Hounds be purchased for next season.

The following gentlemen were then elected as the Committee for the ensuing season :—Messrs J L Symons, G K Remington, F C Macrae H E E Procter, Cecil Gray, Donald Graham and J H Symington, and the Committee were empowered to appoint a master and to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of Hounds.

It was then proposed by Mr J H Symington and seconded by Mr T H Moore that Mr R W L Dunlop be requested to continue the duties of Honorary Secretary.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to Mr P G Irvine for having acted again as the Honorary Auditor of the Hunt Accounts, the proposal made by Mr F C Macrae and seconded by Mr S M McCausland that the hearty thanks of the Hunt are due to Mr Donald Graham for the able and successful way in which he has hunted the Hounds during the past season was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and a similar compliment to the Committee and the Chairman, concluded the proceedings.

THE CORONATION DINNER FOR THE POOR.

THE following further subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
Previously subscribed	6,418
Messrs. Halli Brothers	500
" Haji Sooleman Abdool Valli and Ludha and Ebrahim Vahib	25
Mr. Motichand Devchand	25
C. F. Steavens	15
Miscellaneous from Share Bazaar	15
Mr. R. B. Narayan T. Valdya	11
" Nuney Dayal	5
" J. M. Tallwalla	5
Messrs. Morarji and Ardeshar	5
Total	7,019

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament will take place in Madras commencing on Monday, the 21st proximo, when the Challenge Cup at present held by the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, will be offered for competition. All entries must reach the honorary secretary not latter than the 7th idem. The rules etc., are obtainable from the honorary secretary, for hockey, Madras Cricket Club.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 24th June :—

Karachi.—Rain during week general throughout the district, 1 inch 90 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 3 inches 23 cents at Keti Bandar, minimum 65 cents at Tatta : for season 12 inches 17 cents at Karachi, River at Kotri on 23rd, 13 feet 9 3-4 inches against 13 feet 2 2-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice commenced. Lands being prepared for other kharif crops. Standing crops and trees seriously damaged by recent storm and consequent rise of the sea in parts of Karachi, Shahbandar, Jati and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient. Prices of wheat 14 and of Bombay grass 50 seers per rupee.

Sukkur.—River 12 feet 1 1-2 inches against 9 feet 9½ inches on same date last year. Rain during week 15 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 1 inch 38 cent at Rohri, minimum 5 cents at Shikarpur. Rainfall unseasonable and partial. Sowing of kharif crops generally continues. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient.

Larkana.—Rain during week in 10 talukas, maximum 1 inch 85 cents at Sehwan, minimum 35 cents at Ratodero and Nasirabad. Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Hail-storm at Kakar, but did no injury. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of rice varying from 8 to 12, of wheat from 11 to 152 and of bajri from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall general throughout the district, 2 inches 48 cents at Tando Alahyar. Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply insufficient in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition in 5 talukas and in fair condition in 7 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 7 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 25 cents, minimum 3 cents. More rain wanted everywhere. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation commenced. Sowing of rice progressing in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder-supply adequate in Taul and Kandkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Deficiency of water felt except in Jacobabad and Kankot talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 1 inch 78 cents at Umarkot, 2 inches 78 cents at Khipra, 99 cents at Sanghar, 2 inches 21 cents at Mirpur, 5 cents at Chachra 38 cents at Hithi, 7 cents at Dipla and 2 cents at Nagar. Rainfall general but deficient. Rain badly wanted in the Desert. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and adequate. Supply of water deficient in Dhoronaro and Khipra canals. Prices of food-grains steady.

Ahmedabad—(for week ending 21st June 1902).—Rain during week 3 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 67 cents at Sanand, minimum cents at Daskrol ; for season 6 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 1 inch 32 cents at Gogha, minimum 6 cents at Daskrol. Rain badly wanted every where. Lands being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seers, of bajri 11 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 3-12-0 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 11 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 33 cents at Kalol, minimum 19 cents at Jhalod ; for season 56 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 1 inch 12 cents at Kalol, minimum 40 cent. at Jhalod. Agricultural operations commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kaira.—Rain during week 36 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 61 cents at Borsad, minimum 13 cents at Mehmadabad ; for season 46 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 94 cents at Borsad, minimum 34 cent at Nadiad. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Harvesting of jowari completed. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Borsad taluka ; elsewhere preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Tagavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks in some places. Water-supply becoming deficient in some places. Price of bajri 11 3-4, of rice 11, of wheat 9 1-2, of bavto 14 1-4, and of kodra 18 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 5 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 1 inch 14 cents at Vagra, none at Amod ; for season 1 inch 37 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 62 cents at Ankleswar minimum 1 inch 26 cents at Jambusar. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Rain wanted for sowing operations. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amod and Vagra talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply sufficient Prices of food-grains per rupee as under :—

	Last week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	10	0	10	8
Jowari	12	8	13	0
Bajri	12	0	10	0
Tuvar	9	0	9	0
Rice	12	0	12	0

Surat.—Rain during week maximum 99 cents at Olpad, minimum 10 cents at Surat ; for season 1 inch 57 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 4 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Bulsar. Rain wanted throughout the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in some places. Sowing of rice commenced in Chorsasi and Jalalpor talukas but retarded for want of rain in Bardoli, Chikkli and Bulsar talukas. Sowing of nagli completed in parts of Pardi taluka, but the crop is withering for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Olpad taluka. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 18th, 22nd and 24th ; total of week 8 cents, total to date 9 inches 75 cents, being 6 inches 47 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 15th, 19th, 21st 22 nd and 23rd, and 2° warm on 20th and 24th Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from north-west on 20th 22nd, 23rd and 24th wind normal on 18th, 19th and 21st.

Thana.—Rain during week 31 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 74 cents at Kalyan, minimum 54 cents at Umbargaon ; for season 6 inches 30 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 10 inches 20 cents at Kalyan, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Umbargaon. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Rain badly wanted for sowing purposes. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost steady.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 27 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 2 inches 62 cents at Roha, minimum inch 19 cents at Karjat ? for season maximum 14 inches 24 cents at Alibag, minimum 5 inches 24 cents at Khalapur. Rainfall deficient Sowing of kharif crops completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of foodgrains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout the district ; 3 inches 92 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 8 inches 73 cents at Vengurla, minimum 1 inch 00 cents at Dapgad ; for season 19 inches 74 cents at Ratnagiri in the district maximum 32 inches 88 cents at Vengurla, minimum 14 inches 51 cents at Chiplun. Sowing operations continue. Rain urgently wanted for standing crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in 5 talukas, maximum 23 cents at Navapur, minimum 2 cents at Shirpur ; for season 3 inches 40 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 1 inch 19 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of cotton commenced in some places. More rain urgently wanted for sowing cotton crop. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Average prices of food-grains per rupee as under :—

	Last week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seeks.	Chataks.
Wheat	8	14	9	0
Bajari	13	5	13	8
Jowari	14	7	14	6
Rice	8	13	8	12

Nasik.—Rain during week 24 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 4 inches 4 cent at Igatpuri, minimum 4 cents at Sinnar ; for season 1 inch 99 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 6 inches 28 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 2 inches 26 cents at Sinnar. Rainfall insufficient except in Igatpuri taluka and parts of Peint taluka. Sowing of nagli and rice in progress in parts of Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas, but retarded for want of rain elsewhere. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Dindori and Niphad talukas and in fair condition in Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts Sinnar, Baglan, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas. Cattle in good condition, but the stock is insufficient in Nasik, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Niphad, Yeola, Chandor Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in five talukas, 25 cents at Parner, 18 cents at Jamkhed, 1 cent at Shevgaon, 33 cents at Nevasa, and 10 cents at Akola. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district for sowing kharif crops. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply insufficient. Price of bajri at Ahmednagar 13 seers 13 tolas, of jowari 13 seers 5 tolas, and of karbi 128 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week maximum 35 cents at Mulshi, minimum 2 cents at Khed ; for season maximum 6 inches 73 cents at Poona, minimum 51 cents at Dhond. Rainfall insufficient, especially in the eastern portion. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of rain. Rain required for crops already sown. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply deficient in Indapur taluka Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 35 tolas, of jowari 27lbs. 25 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs., and of gras 142 lbs per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 14 cents at Mailras, minimum 7 cents at Sangola, none at Sholapur, Madha and Karmala ; for season 1 inch 71 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 90 cents at Sangola, minimum 49 cents at Karmala. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in parts of Malsiras taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply getting low. Price of jowari steady in Barsi, Madha and Malsiras talukas, but slightly risen elsewhere. Price of jowari at Sholapur 16 seers 1 chatak, of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 15 seers 14 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 38 cent at Satara in the district maximum 1 inch 23 cents at Javli, minimum 3 cents at Man, none at Khatav and Khandala ; for season 5 inches 43 cents at Satara, in the the district maximum 8 inches 32 cents at Javli, minimum 2 inches 20 cents at Khanapur. More rain wanted in Wai Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing in progress throughout the district. Sugarcane crop in good condition. Locusts appeared in parts of Man and Khatav talukas, but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in two talukas. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 9 cents at Indi, 6 cents at Bijapur, 21 cents at Bagevadi, 38 cents at Muddebihal, 77 cents at Bagalkot, 35 cents at Badami, and 13 cents at Hungund. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation still in progress in Indi, Sindgi, Bagevadi and Hungund talukas and nearly completed elsewhere. Sowing in red soil commenced except in Bagevadi and Kungund talukas Locusts disappearing except from Badami taluka. Fodder-supply adequate in 6 talukas and scanty in Indi and Bagalkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas. Cattle in fair condition in 6 talukas, and deteriorating in Indi and Bagalkot talukas. Water-supply sufficient in Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund talukas and insufficient elsewhere. Price of jowari at Bijapur 15 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 18 seers 0 chataks, of rice second sort 10 seers 13 chataks, and of tur-dal 10 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 23 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 4 inches 23 cents at Chandgad, minimum 23 cents at Athni for season 9 inches 71 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 24 inches 37 cents at Chandgad, minimum 4 inches 24 cents at Parasgad. More rain urgently wanted in Athni, Parasgad, and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod peths. Young rice crop in good condition in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad peths. Sowing of early jowari in progress in parts of Chikodi, Athni and Gokak talukas and Hukeri peths and of minor crops in Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad and Murgod peths. Fodder-supply deficient in Athni taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 35 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 1 inch 49 cents at Karajgi, minimum 11 cents at Ron for season 4 inches 70 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 7 inches 90 cents at Hangal, minimum 95 cents at Ron. Sowing of rice and other crops in progress. Crops already sown have germinated. Lands being prepared in some places. Locusts appeared in Nargund peths. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply deficient in Navalgund taluka. Water-supply deficient in parts of Hubli and Gadag talukas. Prices of food-grains and fodder at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 53 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 8 inches 90 cents at Kumta, minimum 1 inch 93 cents at Haliyal for season 38 inches 6 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 42 inches 78 cents at Kumta, minimum 8 inches 45 cents at Haliyal. Sowing of kharif crops continues throughout the district. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 11 and of ragi 14 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Weather cloudy. Gale of wind. Sugarcane crop being irrigated. Standing crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Rain wanted everywhere. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of wheat 11 seers, of bajri 11 seers 40 tolas, of jowari 13 seers, and of gram 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 15 cents at Wadhwan, in the district maximum 24 cents at Bajana, minimum 3 cents at Dasada ; for season 62 cents at Wadhwan. Rainfall deficient and partial. Weather warm. Agricultural stock in good condition Water-supply sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during week 13 cents, for season 1 inch 15 cents at Baroda. Rainfall almost general in Baroda and Navsari divisions and in parts of Amreli divisions, but partial in Kadi division Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, Sowing operations commenced in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient except in a few places. Agricultural stock in fair condition : deficiency being met by tagavi grants. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Kadi and Navsari division. Price of bajri 23 of jowari 25, of wheat 23, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per rupee.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud acts as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, C.B., on leave.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, passed on the 18th March an examination in Law and Sindhi.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 17th March an examination in Law.

Mr. W. E. Copleston takes charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. Murray, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 18th July.

Mr. A. Reginald takes charge of the office of the Fourth Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. R. Thom on leave.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair acts as Fourth Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue on being relieved of his present duties in the Famine Department vice Mr. W. L. Lake confirmed.

Mr. A. G. Edie hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Murray.

Mr. C. Percy Jones acts as a member of the Karachi Port Trust during the absence of the Honourable E. J. Hawke.

The Reverend P. S. Grove, B.A., Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted three months' Privilege, leave from the 28th June.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A., on return from privilege leave, becomes Chaplain of Nasirabad.

Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S., acts as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Major Aston Street, M.B., I.M.S.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aber.), C. M., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

Captain H. Bennet, M.B., I.M.S., acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District during the absence of Major T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., and as acts Civil Surgeon, Surat, in addition during the absence of Major C. T. Hudson, I.M.S.

Captain A. Hotton, I.M.S., acts as Second Surgeon, Jamshedi Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence on leave of Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S. I.M.S.,

Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M. B., I. M. S. acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Southern Registration District during the absence of Lieut-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C. M. (Ed.), D.P.H., I. M. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M. D., I. M. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 12th July.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Thursday : Another general rise of pressure has occurred and pressure is in very large excess in the Punjab and Sind, while it is normal south of the Peninsula. Pressure gradients hence are much slighter than usual and winds are light and unsteady on the west coast. The wind has decreased again in Colombo and only a few very light showers are reported to-day from the west-coast. Light showers have been fairly general in Rajputana and Sind. Hyderabad has received one and a half inches, Sambhar one, Mount Abu and Ajmer half an inch. The bay current has given very little rain. Light to moderate showers, local in character, have fallen in Burma, Bengal and Asam. The temperature is rising in the Punjab, but is still in large defect that area.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.

THE CORONATION HONOURS.

THE list of the Home Coronation Honours, so far as it has been wired out by Reuter, is by no means sensational, albeit the claims of men who have rendered distinguished service to the public and the Empire have been freely recognised. In that respect it is true, the list may be considered remarkable, for the recipients of honours have been selected solely in consideration of their public worth. Months ago it was stated that it was His Majesty's desire that the Coronation Honours should be distributed entirely as rewards for really meritorious service, and the roll of distinguished names included in the "Honours Gazette" shows how carefully the selection has been made. There are, happily, no new Lords and Knights of the Brewery to date their titles from the period when Edward the VII. should have been ceremoniously crowned. The list includes the greatest soldiers and sailors in the Empire, the most eminent men of science, distinguished administrators and leading representatives of literature and the arts. A feature of the list is that scarcely one of the awards can be regarded as a political honour, but it is probable that the claims of the statesmen to whom Coronation Honours have been awarded by popular rumour will be acknowledged by subsequent announcements. The probabilities of Lord Salisbury receiving a Dukedom have been freely discussed and it is not unlikely that such an honour may mark his retirement from political life which is reported to be imminent. Sir William Harcourt has not been elevated to the House of Lords as the gossips said he would be. In explanation of the absence of his name from the list we are informed that he declined to relinquish the activities of the House of Commons for the repose os the Upper Chamber. The admissions to the recently created Order of Merit, which is to be to the British Empire even more than the Legion of Honour was to France before its reputation suffered by political scandals, have well defined the character of the new decoration. The three greatest British generals head the list, and after them come the two foremost men of science in the realm, Lord Rayleigh and Kelvin, with Lord Lister, the eminent surgeon, whose name is inseparably associated with the discovery of the antiseptic treatmen in surgery. Admirals Keppel and Seymout are two of our most distinguished sailorsr Remembering Mr. John Morley's attitude in regard to the Boer War, there may be some surprise at his inclusion among the first recipients of the new decoration, but his selection is but an additional proof that the order is precisely what it is claimed to be. Mr. Morley is, no doubt, honoured for the same reason that Mr. Lecky is honoured, both being distinguished men of letters. Sir William Huggins, the astronomer, and Mr. G. F. Watts, the artist, complete the first dozen members of the Order of Merit. Of the other recipients of Coronation honours Lord Hopetoun is made a Marquis in consideration of the visit of the Prince and Princes of Wales to Australia. Lord Milner, whose peerage is but a few months old gets a step in further recognition of the success of his work in most difficult circumstances in South. Africa. General Grenfell, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, is raised to the Peerage in recognition of his many services ; and the other new Peers include Sir Francis Knollys, the private secretary to the King, Mr. Smith Barry, whose claims are mainly those of an Irish landlord, Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, a well-known Lancashire Liberal. M. P., who has been a member of former Liberal administrations, and the Right Hon. Wm. Jackson, who was for a brief period Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1891-92. The new Privy Councillors include Sir Antony Macdonnell, and Sir Alfred Lyall, ex-Indian administrators, while Sir Edward Bradford, the London Commissioner of Police, who has been made a Baronet, also did good service in India. Among the new knighthoods it is difficult to say whether that bestowed upon the Editor of "Punch" or Dr. Conan Doyle will be received with the greatest popular acclaim. If good humour be the best medicine for ill-health, Mr. F. C. Burnand is as much entitled to honour as a public benefactor as any of the eminent medical men whose names are included in the list. Dr. Conan Doyle's knighthood, however, is to be regarded as the reward for his literary and surgical services in connection with the war rather than as the standard of appreciation of the merits of "Sherlock Holmes" from a public point of view. Among other honours Mr. Clinton Dawkins, a former financial member of the Viceroy's Council, and now a partner with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. There is a liberal distribution of promotions and orders for services in the field, and the issue of this martial roll of honours is happily simultaneous with a new and peaceful order in South Africa. Altogether the honours list leaves little to be desired, as a representative selection, though there are bound to be a number of persons to whom it conveys a great deal of disappointment.

SIAM'S TROUBLES.

SIAM is one of the most deserving countries in the world, but we fear her fate is sealed. some sections of the Siamese army, to judge from the curious little sidelights furnished from time to time by the Bangkok papers, are little better than bands of brigands. Discipline would appear to be unknown, and rapine and plunder to be the chief aim in life of most of the officers and soldiers. A case occurred recently in which a band of soldiers armed with rifles and swords under the command of unprincipled and incapable officers, broke into a gambling shop at Paklat, a considerable village just below Bangkok, upon the west bank of the Menam, and killed about a dozen persons, seriously wounded a couple of dozen others, and eventually carried off some 2,000 ticals and other valuables. This is only one out of a number of similar cases of the kind which have occurred during the past few years. A Bangkok paper commenting on the occurrence justly remarks : "It is no wonder that the poor natives live in a constant state of terror when they find those whom they looked upon as the guardians of the land to be nothing other than persecutors, murderers and the destroyers of property. It pertinently asks how much, when outrages of the kind can be committed "within the sound of a trumpet blast from the seat of Government and from the head military quarters of the nation" must the carnage and slaughter and plunder be in Ubon and along the right bank of the Mekong, where the people, driven to desperation, rebelled in all their fury against their ruthless oppressors. This rebellion in the opinion of our contemporary has by no means been put down, although the Bangkok Government is labouring under the vain delusion that peace and security have been restored by the troops sent out. The latter would appear, however, to have contented themselves with driving the insurgents before them over the neutral zone, from whence they will probably return once more to the charge when an opportunity occurs. The French Government, in whose territories the rebels have taken refuge claims to have hitherto adopted a forbearing and friendly attitude towards the Siamese Government, but with the situation still serious and the latter apparently unable to cope with it this attitude will possibly undergo a change very shortly. It is indeed more than probable that the French Government "recognising the helplessness of the Siamese authorities to restore order", will take active and decisive measures in the matter. Whatever the result, there can be litttle doubt that whilst Siam is experiencing serious political troubles both on her eastern and western frontiers, her soldiery are committing atrocious outrages within a very few miles of the seat of Government, and France will welcome the opportunity for a further bite.

ANGLO-INDIAN CRICKETERS AT HOME.

APART from the interest taken in the home cricket season this year by reason of the visit of the eleventh Australian team, and the county championship competition, a fair share of attention will be given by Indian lovers of the game to the performances of players who have been prominently identified with the game in India, and who are now in England participating in first-class cricket. The number of such players this year is unusually large, and up to date it is pleasing to record that several of them have met with distinct success. Bombay cricketers will be most interested in the doings of A. P. Douglas, the Presidency player, who is representing Middlesex, E. E. Steel, also an old Presidency player, who about a decade ago was by common opinion the best all-round cricketer in the Presidency, and who is playing for Lancashire, and C. E. Bateman-Champain, who will be remembered as having played for Poona with some success when on famine duty in this Presidency. Madras players are closely following the doings of Sewell of the Essex team, whose first season in county cricket it is, while Bengal has its representative in H. S. Bush of the Surrey eleven, who a few seasons ago was one of the best batsmen in Calcutta. The interest of Northern India players is chiefly centred in W. Troup and the brothers H. F. and C. E. Bateman-Champain, who are all assisting Gloucestershire this year. K. S. Ranjitsinhji's performances for Sussex and England are, of course, of interest to every cricketer in the country, while another player K. S. Singh, of the Kent eleven, has yet to make his first appearance this season. Of the above players it has afforded the greatest satisfaction to Indian lovers of the game to note the success which has attended Troup's efforts for Gloucestershire. The wet wickets have been all against his style of play, but still he has performed well enough to encourage the hope that he will emulate his performances of 1900, when he was at the top of the Gloucestershire batting averages. H. S. Bush by his sound batting for Surrey has made his place in the team secure. His best performance up to date has been his 69 against Essex which was favourably commented upon by the home papers. The brothers Champain have made a few appearances for Gloucestershire and the M. C. C., but have done nothing startling. They will, however, doubtless do better when the weather improves, and dry wickets are available. Douglas, the hero of many an important match in Western India has made a most creditable debut for Middlesex, making runs and heading the total when most of the other members of the team were completely at fault. Sewell has put up one good score for Essex and like the other players named will, when the wickets are drier, do something worthy of his Indian reputation. Ranjitsinhji is a bit off colour this year, but ere the season is much older is certain to bring off one of his sensational performance. Steel is one of the most reliable bowlers in the Lancashire eleven, and has already more than one remarkable performance to his credit. If he can find the time to play he should receive an invitation to represent the Gentleman at Lord's and the Oval this year.

THE FRENCH ON THE IVORY COAST.

SEVERAL home journals have commented upon the proposed French Military Expedition to the Ivory Coast, and have tried to analyse its probable results. All unite in giving France the utmost credit for the present tranquil condition of the West-Coast of Africa and point to it as one of France's best endeavours in the direction of colonization. But as to the wisdom of the step which is now proposed doubts are expressed. For years it has been recognised that France has failed in colonization because of her unwillingness to relinquish for a moment that active militarism which characterises all her dealings. The Ivory Coast has, however, been her happiest effort, and she is to be congratulated on having secured a colony, the inhabitants of which have benefited by her rule in the same ratio as she has been enriched by its products. France had a hard battle to fight before this wealthy strip of country was tranquilised. Her first endeavours in this direction were not made without loss of prestige to herself. However, her later efforts have more than counterbalanced early failures. She has founded a valuable colony ; she has made herself respected by the natives in the hinterland as well as on the coast. What more can she hope to gain by meaningless military demonstrations? Certain it is that the education of savage psoples cannot always be brought about by peaceful methods. Force is very often necessary. But to a savage people reconciled to law and order and not only willing, but anxious, to become amenable to methods of civilization, the military flourishes of the conqueror are not always palatable. They are reminiscent of old sores, they are inclined to awaken vengeful feelings. A military force, is all right as a punitive instrument, but as a bogey to frighten away the possible germs of rebellion, to quiet the ruffled feelings of the savage breast, it is not always a success. Besides the Ivory Coast is not an ideal place in which to launch a military expedition if the comfort of the inhabitants is to be consulted. It was the greatest grievance of the natives when the French colonized the country that the Frenchmen ate too much, and that they had to starve in consequence. An armed military expedition must entail numbers and these have to be provided for wherever they go. The difficulty of obtaining food supplies by former missions led to attacks and even massacres. Finally this policy of displaying the rod, if that is what it really means, is hardly likely to be good for trade and one would have imagined that that would have been the first consideration in the case of such a colony as the Ivroy Coast. But the ways of the French Colonial Office have always been difficult to understand and they have not always been wise. The spirit of militarism has been the cause of many failures in French Colonization.

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE twentieth annual report, of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is published, and reveals a state of things that must be highly gratifying to both General Hill, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Major Crommelin, the popular commandant of the corps. The 1st Battalion are no featherbed soldiers as is more than proved by a perusal of the report, and in point of efficiency and soldier-like appearance would lose nothing by comparison with any other railway corps in India. At the inspection by General Hill, the General congratulated the officers and men on their workman-like appearance and turn out. He impressed upon all ranks that the duties of a railway volunteer corps would be those of defence and not attack, and drew special attention to the necessity of most thoroughly acquiring the duties of guards and sentries. He also insisted on the paramount importance of good shooting. In the latter, the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway. Volluntеer Corps excel, and indeed the high standard of excellence reached by the battalion as a whole has been the subject of favourable comment by inspecting officers on several occasions. The Corps takes a pardonable pride in the attention bestowed on shooting, and its successes in shooting competitions has earned for it a creditable name. During the annual camp of exercise the corps profited by General Hill's counsels and several instructive field-days were held, some under the orders of General Ventris, who visited the camp to inspect the corps, in which armoured trains, trenches and sungars played a prominent part. Eight long service medals were distributed to members of the corps by General Ventris.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Daniel McIver, of the Firm of Messrs. McIver, Mackenzie and Company, Karachi, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 24th was 540, giving a death-rate of 36·18 per annum per thousand, as against 40·94 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·05, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers ; 39, plague ; 7, small-pox ; 9, measles ; 1, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 43, phthisis ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 96, affections of the respiratory organs ; 39, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 39, still-born ; 86, old age and debility ; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows —Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 22 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 257 ; Hindu low caste, 65 ; Musalman, 127 ; Parsi, 21 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 351 as against 311 the corresponding period of last year, and 200 the average over the past five years.

THE stone-throwing at the royal train at Naples turns out to be an insignificant affair, and was only remarkable because it provoked loyal demonstrations in favour of the King and Queen. The "Corriere di Napoli" states that the examination of the prisoner by the magistrate was kept a secret, and several papers of the prisoners were sequestrated.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed on the Seine very recently. A furniture remover, Emile Place, had stopped to bathe the three horses harnessed to his van on the slope of the Quai des Celestins. One of the horses got out of his depth, with the result that the others followed, and all three horses were borne along by the current, dragging the pantechnicon after them. The latter being loaded with furniture, presently sank in the deep water, drowning all three horses and the driver.

AN accident occured ontside St. James's Palace on June 2nd, as the King was proceeding to the investiture. The driver of a hansom evaded the police, and succeded in driving right into the Royal carriage. The cabhorse was thrown down, and lay struggling for some moments beneath the King's coach. His Majesty stepped out, and without being in any way discomposed, stood on the pavement, while the cabman's horse was extricated from its position. The State coach was slightly damaged.

THE Joint Parliamentary Committee on the London Water Bill fixed December 25—Christmas Day—1903, as the date on which the new Water Board will take over the undertakings of the London water companies. It will be within the option of the Local Government Board to extend this time in cases where it is found necessary, but all the water companies must be wound up within eighteen months of that date. The water companies wished the date fixed as at December 31, 1904, although the Bill originally stipulated for June 30, 1903, which Mr. Littler, K. C., said was an impossible time in which to wind up eight of the most important industrial undertakings in the world.

KINGLY CROWNS.

COSTLY CORONATION CIRCLETS.

THE preparations for theCor onation which, has unfortunately had to be postponed, have entailed an enormous expenditare. On this and on similar occasions one item alone namely that of the Royal Crown has been made to involve heavy expense. When, for instance, George IV. was arranging for his coronation he thought it necessary to his Royal dignity to have a new crown made at a cost of £150,000. That at least was said to be the value of the gewgaw when complete, though it appears to have been made partly of second-hand materials obtained by breaking up old crowns and partly of gems borrowed from Rundell and Bridge, the Court jewellers. But over and above the actual value of the crown when completed, it is said that in one way and another something like £50,000 to £60,000 was disbursed in expenses ; so that when George IV. was crowned he had upon his Royal pate something well on towards a quarter of a million of money. That was the value of the crown. It would have been very interesting to have had, by way of comparison, a competent estimate of the intrinsic value of the King under the crown—body and soul. The crown was 15 inches in height, and among the jewels in it was the famous ancient ruby worn by Henry V. and the Black Prince at the battle of Agincourt. The whole taira weighed 5½ lb. The Marquis of Anglesey, whose business it was to hold the precious bauble during the preliminary ceremony very nearly dropped it. Indeed, he did drop it, but he just managed to catch it again before it touched the ground. What might have been the consequences to monarchy in England and to the fortunes of the world at large if the full catastrophe had not been averted it is appalling to think. So ominous an event must have been the prediction of some social cataclysm on a truly Imperial scale.

KING JOHN'S CROWN.

Crowns have not always been such gorgeous fabrics. When Henry III. came to the Throne he found there was no Crown at all. It has been lost with the rest of the State jewels among King John's baggage when he was overtaken by the tide in the Wash, near Wisbech, and a plain circlet of gold had to be extemporised for the occasion. The ceremony would not be the less impressive on that account. To unsophisticated minds the plain circlet of gold as the emblem of kingly power and authority would probably be more impressive than the most elaborate compilation of the jeweller's art. The oldest and, to the general imagination, probably the most imposing crown in Europe is the Iron Crown of Lombardy —hoary impostor though it is. It is gravely declared to be made out of the nails used in the Crucifixion. It is 1,500 years old, and so holy is the material that the laws of chemical affinity have been suspended in its favour, and there is not, and there never has been, a particle of rust upon it. It is kept at ordinary times in the Cathedral of Monza on the Alpine heights above Milan, though it has at times been brought out to play an impressive part in history. It was used at the coronation of the Lombard Kings beginning with the year 596. Napoleon I. put it on his head with his own hands at Milan in 1805, repeating, as he did so, after the manner of the Kings of Lombardy, the haughty and truculent motto it bears—"God has given it me. Woe to him who touches it !" It is not literally an iron crown. The iron in it is simply a thin iron band three-eighths of an inch broad and one-tenth of an inch thick. This slight fillet is, however, embodied in an external circlet of beaten gold in six sections, linked together by hinges, and set with gems of great value. Victor Emmanuel lay in state with this crown at his head and at his feet another and more modern and more elaborate structure that had been presented to the King by a wealthy devotee, who requested that it should be buried with him.

THE PAPAL CROWN.

Next to the Iron Crown of the Kings of Lombardy perhaps the Coronation circlet of the King of Roumania may be thought most interesting in its associations. It is made out of gun metal taken from an old cannon captured at Plevna. However plain a thing of this kind may be originally, it tends inevitably to become more ornate and elaborate and costly as time goes on. In nothing is the evolution of all sublunary things more noticeable than is the history of these Royal embellishments. The Triple Crown of the Pope's is a good illustration of this. What was the actual origin of it nobody knows, but the first recorded form of it seems to have been a cap of cloth of gold, and it appears probable, therefore, that the Bishops of Rome originally wore their head-gear for just the same reason that millers wear white hats—to keep their heads warm. The cloth of gold was no doubt an early advance in dignity. Then came a single coronet over the cloth of gold cap. Nobody knows who first assumed it, though Boniface VIII. has sometimes got the credit of it. That was in 1294. In 1325 Benedict XII. added a second coronet, and nearly a century afterwards John XXIII., evidently a modest man, tapped it with another, intending that his triple crown should signify that he was sovereign priest, supreme judge, and the only legislator for the whole Christian world. "There is plenty of room at the top," and there is no reason why their Holinesses should not go on accumulating symbols of their supremacy. It is only a question of balance.

In the matter of costliness the evolutionary lead seems to have been taken by the Portuguese crown, which has been valued at £1,600,000. It is, however, sad to say, necessary to take all such estimates with some caution. One would think that, where persons so exalted as Kings and Queens are concerned, there could be no distinction between the nominal and the real value. Alas ! the lack of pence sometimes vexes even the most exalted souls, and monarchs have been known to "fake" their crowns with coloured glass and to send the real gems to their uncles—so at least it is said, and it is not altogether incredible, the thing looks so easy, and even kingly human nature is so weak and the need of money sometimes so imperious.

Many of the crowns of Europe very closely resemble each other in general form—Spain and Greece and Portugal, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands differing mainly in matters of detail rather than in general form. The Sultan of Turkey has no crown, and nothing of the kind is employed in his investiture with despotic power. His authority is frankly the power of the sword. Instead of coronation, the Sultan is girt with the Sword of Othman. "Take it with faith," is the injunction, "for you receive it from God." The crown has no part in the inaugural ceremony of the King of the Belgians, who merely swears to preserve the Constitution, and to observe the laws. Spain originally had no crown, and there is no actual Coronation now, the Monarch only taking an oath similar to that of the King of the Belgians. But though not actually invested with the round and top of royalty, a Spanish King has a crown of a very costly and elaborate design, though it originally was only a plain band of gold.

While some monarchs have no crowns, others have several. The Czar of Russia has a large assortment, some of which can hardly be said to add more lustre to the Russian throne than the sovereignty of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will in the light of history shed on the Throne of Britain. Among the baubles of the Czar are the Crowns of Kier, Kasan, Siberia, Astrachan, Poland, Finland, and the Crimea. King Oscar of Sweden has not only two Crowns, but, although Sweden and Norway are now one kingdom, the Swedish King receives two coronations.

NEW BRITISH CROWNS.

To get back to our own country, Charles II., of course, had to set up an entirely new plant and machinery when he resumed his father's business, and a crown was made specially for him. Whether that was one of the old ones broken up for George IV.'s gorgeous new head piece we do not know. When Queen Victoria came to the throne a splendid new crown set with jewels and gems that were computed to have brought up its value to £360,000 was made. Among them was a ruby which Pedro the Cruel murdered his guest the Red King of Grenada, to obtain and which he afterwards gave to the Black Prince. This gorgeous tiara was embellished with 11 emeralds, 17 sapphires, 4 rubies, 2,783 diamonds and 277 pearls. The young Queen wore this costly fabric at her coronation, and then it was consigned to the safe custody of the Tower of London, from which it emerged only when her late Majesty went to open Parliament. She never wore it after coronation; but it was borne before her on a cushion as an emblem of regal state.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

LATEST BULLETINS.

PROGRESS STILL SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.
7-30 EVENING.

A bulletin, which has been issued, states that the King has passed a fairly comfortable day. His general strength is well maintained and there are no symptoms causing special anxiety.

JUNE 26, 12-10 A. M.

A bulletin issued at eleven o'clock last night states that the king continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful.

The wound is doing well.

The Indians and the visitors from a distance will probably remain some time in England.

Prince Komatsu goes to Paris in about a week's time.

The fleet which had assembled for the Coronation is dispersing.

JUNE 26, 11 5 A.M.

A bulletin, which has been issued, says that His Majesty passed a better night. He obtained some refreshing sleep and is improved in all respects. His constitutional condition is quite favourable, and the state of his wound is also satisfactory.

The "British Medical Journal" states that the abscess from which His Majesty suffered was due to inflammation, and not to any original disease or malignant growth.

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE KING.

Makhuda Haji Sherfuddin Ghuttay, the Mutawalli of the Nabob's Mosque at Bhindi Bazar, has ordered the mullahs to offer special prayers at the daily namaz times for the recovery from illness of His Majesty the King.

THE BENE ISRAELS.

The Bene Israel congregation of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue assembled this morning, and invoked the blessing of God upon His Majesty King Edward VII., and prayed for his speedy recovery.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

At the church of St. John the Evangelist, Colaba, this morning, a special service was held in view of the illness of His Majesty the King. Special prayers were offered and the Litany was sung. There was no sermon. The Rev. H. Rewntree officiated. Although there was no Church Parade, a large number of soldiers availed themselves of the invitation to attend.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In accordance with the order of His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, the Paternoster and Ave Maria were recited in the Roman Catholic churches yesterday, after parochial mass.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCHES.

Special High Mass and prayers were offered this morning in all the Armenian churches in India for His Majesty the King-Emperor's rapid recovery from his present illness.

PRAYERS AT THE KHOJA JAMATKHANA.

Under arrangements made by Kamadia Ismailbhoy Cassem, a meeting of Khojas was held at the Khoja Jamatkhana, Khadak, on Wednesday, to offer prayers to Almighty God for the speedy restoration of the King-Emperor to health.

KHOJA PANJEBHOY CLUB.

A social gathering was to take place at the Khoja Panjebhoy Club, and the members were to join afterwards at a sumptuous banquet on the club premises last evening; but owing to the grave illness of the King-Emperor, both the functions were postponed.

THE JAIN CLUB.

The festivities which were to have taken place at the Jain Club last evening were postponed in consequence of the illness of the King-Emperor.

JAIN MANGAL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Jain Mangal Musical Society were to have met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Catchee Dasa Oswal Mahajanwady School to celebrate with rejoicings the Coronation of the King-Emperor. But in consequence of his unexpected illness, the proceedings were changed from gay to those of a grave character, and instead of indulging in music and rejoicings, the members of the society were engaged in prayers for the speedy restoration of the King-Emperor to health. They then formed themselves into a procession, and from the Mahajanwady went to Mandvi to the Jain temple of Shri Anant Nathjee, where also prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of the King-Emperor. Mr. Nursey Dewraj, late Secretary of the Society, presented on this occasion a skull cap to each of the students of the school in charge of the society.

READING FROM THE SHAH NAMAH.

Shams-ul Ulama Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, the secretary to the Parsi Punchayet Trust funds, was to have given at a meeting of the Zertoshti Brotherhood Society last evening, a reading from the Shah Namah in connection with the Coronation of the King Emperor; but the reading was postponed sine die in consequence of the King-Emperor's illness.

PRAYERS AT PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLES.

Yesterday morning meetings of Parsi were held at the following fire-temples and offered prayers for the speedy restoration of the King-Emperor to health:—

Sir Cawasjee Jehangir fire-temple, Mazagon, 8 a.m., where the "jusson" ceremonies were also performed.

Framjee Nasarvanjee Patel fire-temple, Mazagon, 10 a.m., where the "jusson" ceremony was performed, and Mr. K. R. Cama delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Dady Seth Atash Behram, Girgaum, 11 a.m., where Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha delivered a sermon.

Dady Seth fire-temple, Fort, 10 a.m., where Dastur Khodayar Shehriar delivered a sermon on the conclusion of the prayers.

Sodawaterwalla's fire-temple, Marine Lines, 8-30 a.m., when Mr. Rustomjee Nasarvanji Bisner recited lessons of morality appropriate to the occasion.

A REQUEST FROM THE LORD BISHOP.

The Bishop of Bombay has requested the clergy in charge of churches in the Diocese to use the following prayer at all services during the continuance of M. the King-Emperor's illness:—

"O most Mighty and Merciful Father, we come before Thee in this hour of our distress and anxiety. We beseech Thee to give to all Thy people grace to acknowledge in trust and patience Thy wise and loving hand, Bless, we pray Thee, this sickness to the everlasting welfare of Thy servant, our gracious and beloved King, and raise him up, if it please Thee, in health and strength, long to reign over his loyal and thankful people, for our comfort and for the glory of Thy Holy name through Jesus Christ, Our Lord.—Amen".

THE CATHEDRAL.

The thanksgiving services which were to have been held yesterday were replaced by services of intercession in all the churches of the city. Yesterday morning a special service was held at St. Thomas's Cathedral. There was a fairly good congregation. The Rev Canon F N Hill officiated. The Communion service was gone through, and special prayers for the recovery of the King were offered. The hymns "O God our Help in Ages Past" "Father of Heaven whose Love Profound", and "My God my Father while I Stray", were sung, The service was of an impressive character.

A short but impressive service was held at the Cathedral in the evening. There was a large congregation, and the Rev Canon Hill again officiated. Immediately on entering the pulpit he said:—"The truth that man proposes, but God disposes, is once again impressed upon us. To-day, instead of our Church ringing with songs of joy and praise and thanksgiving for the Coronation of our sovereign lord, King Edward, God hears the voice of a nation pleading on behalf of that King, that if it be his will, Edward our King may be raised from a bed of sickness. Though we are so far distant from him in space, yet our sympathy, loyalty, and affection draw us closer to our King and to those to whom he is dear not only for his own sake, but also because he is the son of our late revered Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, to whose soul may God grant refreshment, light, and peace. This morning on behalf of our King we pleaded that holy sacrifice which our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings, the Saviour of the world, offered on the Cross of Calvary for the salvation of mankind. This evening we will join in the prayers which our Mother Holy Church offers at the bedside of her sick children, and are parts of the service for the visitation of the sick from the Book of Common Prayer, and while we pray for Edward our King, that he may be defended in all dangers of soul and body in this his sickness, we shall not be unmindful of the sorrow of our Gracious Queen Alexandra, and the Royal Family. For her too, and for them we pray that she and they may be comforted and strengthened in this time of anxiety and distress".

Portions of the service for the visitation of the sick were afterwards read, and the following hymns were sung:—"Through all Changing Scenes of Life", "Oh God, our Help in Ages Past," and the beautiful litany, hymn "God the Father, God the Son", Psalm 71 was also read.

At the conclusion of the service the congregation stood in silence whilst the National Anthem was played.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA

At the church of St John the Evangelist, Colaba, yesterday morning, a special service was held. Among those present were Brigadier-General Sir J. Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay district, the European officers of the regiments in garrison, the men of the Royal Navy in barracks at Colaba, and the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and Oxfordshire Light Infantry. There were also a few civilians present. The service, which commenced at half-past seven o'clock was conducted by the Rev H. Rowntree, Chaplain of Colaba. Prayers for the visitation of the sick were offered; after the reading of the Epistle. The hymn, "Great King of Nations, hear our Prayer", was sung and was followed by other prayers. The choir and congregation then sang the hymn, "I am not worthy, Holy Lord", and the Sacrament was afterwards administered. The service concluded with the hymn "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me". Last night there was again a good congregation. The service consisted of Evensong and the Litany. Special prayers were again offered. There was no sermon.

THE PARSIS OF BOMBAY.

PRAYERS AT THE ALBLESS BAUG.

A large and representative gathering of Parsis was held at the Albless Baug yesterday afternoon and special prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of his Majesty. The hall of the Baug was crowded by Parsis of all classes. Ladies of some of the distinguished families of Bombay also attended. Among those present were:—Shamsh-ul-Ulama, Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Shamsh-ul-Ulma, Kaikosroo Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, Dastoor Khorshedjee Bezonjee, Messrs. Jamshedjee Kharshedjee Jamshedjee, Hormasjee Eduljee Albless, Merwanjee Manekjee Cama, Naorojee Jehangier Gamadia, Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi Kaikosroo Naorozjee Kabrajee, Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastoor, Shamsh-ul-Ulma Jeevanjee Jamshedjee Modi, Khan Bahadur M. U. Marzban, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Registrar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and others.

The "jusson" ceremony began shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana and Dastoor Kaikbaroo Jamaspji Jamaspasana, the High Priests of the community, conducted the ceremony, chanting the sacred hymns of Avesta for divine intercession.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Dastoor Darab addressed the Anjuman. He said that day had been set apart as a day of rejoicing. But who could say what the morrow would bring forth? Unexpected and sudden illness had overtaken his Majesty the King, and as loyal subjects they had assembled there to offer prayers to the Almighty for his speedy recovery. What would have been the joy of the Zoroastrians that day had the occasion been otherwise than what it was. Short as the period of his reign had been it had been one in which their beloved, King had shown himself a peace-loving and peace-making man. This was proved at the conclusion of the Boers war, peace having been brought about mainly through the efforts of his Majesty. Parsis were fully aware of the blessings of British rule—They ought to be specially thankful to this Majesty for the protection he extended not only to their life and property but to their sacred religion. In concluding his address the learned priest recited a special prayer for the King's health.

Mr. Jamshedji Cursetjee Jamshedji, one of the trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, in a short speech expressed the desirability of sending a telegram to his Majesty through Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy.

Shamsh-ul-Ulama Jeevanjee Jamshedjee Modi, Secretary to the Punchayat, read the draft of the telegram to the meeting. The telegram was as under: "To Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart—"The Parsee community assembled for prayers for His Majesty's health, and request you to convey their wishes for his Majesty's speedy recovery".

The meeting then concluded.

THE ANJUMAN-I-AHBAH,

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, will be held to-day at 4-30 p. m. at the residence of Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghary, J. P. Kazi of Bombay, in Old Cazi Street, to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of the King-Emperor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

In St. Andrews Church (Church of Scotland), an impressive intercessory service was held yesterday evening, when the prayers of the congregation were offered for the speedy recovery of his Majesty the King and appropriate hymns were sung.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Instead of the Service announced to be held at Christ Church, Byculla, at 6-30 p.m. last evening, prayers were offered for the King's recovery.

At the Bowen Memorial (Methodist) Church, on the Wellington Reclamation, the Rev. L. Linzell on Wednesday evening referred in feeling terms to be King's illness. A hour was devoted by the congregation to prayer for the King's recovery and the comfort of the Royal family.

This morning the Girgaum C. M. S. Marathi congregation met in the church to offer intercessory prayers for the recovery of the King-Emperor,

MAHIM MAHOMEDANS.

The trustees of the Durgah of Mujan Makdun at Mahim arranged a special gathering and prayed for the speedy recovery of the King-Emperor.

DINNER TO THE POOR OF BOMBAY.

The dinner to the poor of the city of Bombay organised in connection with the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor, was held yesterday afternoon in the Health camp on the maidan, behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The event which was first of the kind in this city was pronounced on all hand to be a complete success reflecting great credit on all concerned with the arrangment of the function. The police arrangements made for the occasion were worthy of praise, and it was generally acknowledged that the success of the event was to a large extent due to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, and his Deputy Mr. J. Crummy. Excellent order prevailed throughout, and the guests who numbered over ten thousand—men, women and children—left the ground with their hearts full of joy and crying at the top of their voice "success to the King-Emperor, Glory to the King-Emperor"!

The initiative in connection with the interesting event was taken by Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee of Messrs. Ruttonsey, Denso and Co., the well-known freight brokers of this city. Subscriptions were invited, and the appeal was liberally responded to by several mercantile firms, including Messrs. Mackinon McKenzie & Co, Messers. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Wallace & Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Graham and Co, Messrs. Gaddum and Co, and Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co., as well as many private individuals. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,000. It was estimated that about sixteen thousand poor would have to be feasted and about a thousand maunds of sweets would be required for the purpose. The preparation of the sweet was begun during last week, and the work of arranging the ground for the accommodation of the guests was at the same time taken in hand. The arrangements were nearly completed on Wednesday last when the telegram regarding the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the Coronation was received. A meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held the same evening in the offices of the Bombay Company, to consider the advisability or otherwise of giving the proposed dinner in view of the sad news received in the morning. It was after a short deliberation resolved that in deference to the wishes expressed by the King-Emperor, the dinner should not be deferred. Accordingly information was circulated throughout the town by beat of battakees that the proposed dinner would come off in the camp at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Messengers were also sent to the various "dharamsalas" and poor houses to inform the inmates. As a result of this, hundreds of poor people, men, women and children, were seen from early morning, flocking about the Maidan, and Cruickshank, Hornby and Esplanade cross Road. The guests included a pretty large number of the blind and the maimed, the deaf and the dumb. A large number of cripples came in hand carts dragged by men to take part in the feast. The dinner was open to all the native communities, and people of all castes and creeds, except Parsis, were to be seen. There were Brahmins, Hindus, low-caste Hindus, Mahomedans, Kathiawaris and a number of ascetics who were dressed only in langoti.

The camp which was decorated with flags and bunting, presented a gay appearance. A shamiana was erected in the middle of the camp and sofas and and chairs were arranged therein for the accomodation of visitors, caste distinctions were respected and separate arrangements were made for the guests of different castes and creeds. Amongst the visitors in the camp were: Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner Mr. H. G. Gell, Actg. Commissioner of Police; Mr. Turner, Health Officer, Mr. R. R. Proctor, of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. J. M. Dick of Messrs. Graham and Co., the Hon. Mr Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Wright of Messrs. Wallace and Company, Mr. J. Fairclough of Messrs. Ewing and Co., Mr N M Wadia, C I E, Mr Denso of Messrs Ruttonsey and Denso, Mr J Crummy, Mr Sadar, Mr Abdulali Chabildas Laloobhoy, Mr Vassonji Khimji, Mr Fakirchand Premchund, Mr Keshevji Nathoo Sailor, and last but not least Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee. At 2 o'clock the guests were admitted into the camp from the northern entrance and were arranged in rows in places reserved for them according to their castes. The scene presented by the camp at this time was most interesting. Amateur photographers were to be seen in every part of the camp taking snap-shots. The sweets, which consisted of "Ledoo Jabbi," gathia, seo and poori, were stored in two sheds. Besides a large number of European police officers and native policemen who were detailed by the Commissioner to preserve order in the camp, about two hundred ramoosees were engaged by the committee. Over three hundred men were employed to serve the guests. At 3 o'clock the dinner was served out in dishes made of leaves and with the words to "Success to the King-Emperor", the feast began. At first there was some difficulty about water, but it was soon overcome by the Commissioner. At the conclusion of the dinner, and as each guest left the camp, he was presented with a piece of white cloth. The distribution of cloth caused considerable trouble both to the police and to those gentlemen who took up the task at the gates. The former had to prevent the rush of the crowd towards the gates where the distribution was made, and the latter had to hand up the piece of cloth to each guest as he passed through. The distribution lasted for an hour and the Municipal Commissioner was one of the gentlemen who undertook the work. During the distribution of cloth, the Commissioner of Police had to put a cordon round the camp to prevent those who had received their dole from entering the camp by jumping over the fences.

DINNER TO THE LEPERS.

The dinner to the lepers of the Matunga Asylum will be given to-day.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

The patients on the Arthur Road, Maratha, and Mody Khana Hospitals were treated yesterday to sweets provided by the committee under whose supervision the dinner to the poor of the city was given.

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of his Majesty the King-Emperor at Sir Jamsherji Jijibhoy's and Kadhri in Shebenshai Agiari to-day by Dustoors Adherji's Muncherji's and Kharsetji's Unappu and their congregation.

At the intercessory service held at St. Mary's Church this evening, Government officials together with military and civilians of the Station were present. The non-official attendance was not very large.

Lord Northcote accompanied by his staff, and Sir Robert Low with Miss Low were present.

The officiating clergy were the chaplains of St. Mary's, St. Paul's, and Ghorpuri church, and the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The service began with singing by choir and congregation of hymn 368A and M: followed by Evensong. Special psalms being read, hymn 20; "At Even ere Sun the was Set".

The Lord Bishop came to the footstool and turning to the congregation said; Brethren, I ask you to join with me in intercession for our sovereign lord, King Edward, who is grievously sick".

A number of special collects were used, having reference to his Majesty the King, others for Queen Alexandra and the members of the Royal family, concluding with the final prayers of the evening service, Benediction, and National Anthem by different communities.

The Parsi Community of Poona and city assembled in the different fire-temples and prayed for the recovery of the King.

The Mahomedans held prayer services in their musjids and the Hindus in their temples.

A service was also held in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Doctor Bernard Beider Linden, Roman Catholic Bishop, assisted by other priests, conducted the service. The parishioners of St. Xavier's Church attended the service in large numbers.

The service consisted of prayers for the King's recovery and a short sermon, followed by the Benediction.

SERVICE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

An impressive service took place at Christ Church Simla to-day. The Viceroy and the principal members of the Government of India were present, and the Bishop of Lahore officiated. Special prayers were offered for his Majesty the King.

CALCUTTA.

Intercessory services were held here to-day in all the Protestant and Catholic Churches, Hindu temples, Mahomedan mosques, for the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor

INDORE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

Owing to the sorrowful intelligence of the ill-health of his Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and the postponement of the Coronation ceremony the "jusan" ceremony which I had intended to have performed was also put off, but I invited my coreligionists to assemble in my Agiary and offered prayers for the speedy restoration to health of his Most Excellent Majesty.

GODHRA.

At the instance of Khan Sahib Haidersha and Mr. Karamali Naojiani, secretary of the Anjuman Islam, the Mahomedans of Godhra mustered strong in the Bismillasis Masjid for the purpose of offering prayer for the speedy restoration of his Majesty to health. Arrangements were made for offering prayers at other mosques also.

GANDEVI.

A very imposing intercession ceremony for the speedy recovery and long life of his Majesty the King-Emperor, took place at the fire-temple. It was largely attended and all prayed sincerely. A general wish was expressed that the King-Emperor would be crowned very soon.

KOLHAPUR.

The Maratha Community, headed by the Maratha Education Society, heard yesterday of the King-Emperor's illness with deep sorrow, and extreme anxiety is felt, and prayers and incessant Bhajan are made.

Kagal subjects were extremely sorry to learn by telegram from London from their Chief the sad and discouraging news of his Majesty the King Edward's indisposition, necessitating the postponement of the long-looked-for Coronation ceremony. The inhabitants specially assembled this morning in Rammadie to express their deep sorrow and to offer prayers that his Majesty may soon recover A universal feeling of sadness and anxiety prevails, Anusthans and other pious acts are being performed by the State for the speedy recovery of his majesty.

BHOWNAGAR.

JUNE 25.

The news of the postponement of the Coronation Day on account of the indisposition of his Most Gracious Majesty the King was received this morning here by telegram. As grand preparations were already made by his Highness the Maharajah and the leading citizens of Bhownagar for to-morrow, the postponement has caused us all a great deal of disappointment. This evening at six o'clock his Highness the Maharajah with the heads of all departments of State, at his invitation, met at Yasheshwar temple to offer their sincere and heartfelt prayers to the King of King's, to shower on our beloved sovereign and the royal family his choicest blessings, and to restore him soon to perfect health.

NANDOD.

The Coronation rejoicings and functions have been temporarily postponed, his Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasingi, Rajah of Rajpipla and his subjects held a meeting this morning at the Harsiddi temple for public prayers for his Majesty's early recovery. They were deeply concerned on the receipt last evening of a telegram from Simla, intimating his Majesty's indisposition and the indefinite postponement of the Coronation. Heartfelt prayers are being offered for the early recovery and all happiness to his Majesty.

SHOLAPUR.

JUNE, 26.

The Parsi Community of Sholapur assembled to-day at their fire temple and held a "jusson" ceremony. Special prayers for the long life of his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. and for his speedy recovery from his illness were offered.

Shankerrao Thuzamdar manager and rambhoy of the Kirloskar Dramatic Company, had made preparation to celebrate Coronation Day with great pomp. On hearing the unfortunate news of the illness of his Majesty, the King-Emperor, they stepped all preparations and instead all members of the company joined in fervent prayers to Almighty God for the speedy recovery of their beloved and august sovereign.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The match between Nottingham and Leicestershire has been drawn.

Warwick beat Lancashire by 102 runs,

Worcester beat Gloucester by six wickets.

GLOVE FIGHT AT THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

A SEVERE CONTEST.

Ruhlin has defeated Sharkey in eleven rounds at the National Sporting Club.

The contest was a severe one and Sharkey received heavy punishment.

Ruhlin meets the winner of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons contest for the Championship of the world.

Martin of Colorado has defeated Fergusson of Boston in a battle of five rounds.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND CORONATION HONOURS.

According to the "Times", a Viscountcy was offered to Sir William Harcourt, but he preferred to remain in the Commons.

NEW ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Owing to the large increasing demand for electricity in Calcutta and Howrah, it is stated that another electric supply company will shortly be established here to meet the demand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant John Richardson Reynolds, of the 1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, becomes Lieutenant, vice Hanson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Rugby Football match arranged between these teams as a means of augmenting the Coronation Rupee Fund for liquidating the debt on the private Nurses quarters at St. George's Hospital took place on the Oval yesterday evening. There was a good gathering of onlookers, but no doubt the attendance would have been larger had the original arrangements not been unhappily affected by the King's illness. The attendance in the enclosure was however fair and the fund will benefit by the appreciable sume in consequence of the match. The game itself was very interesting. In the first half Smith dropped a goal for the Military and the Gymkhana registered an unconverted try. The teams thus crossed over to the Artillery leading by a point. On resuming the Gymkhana attacked and after about five minutes' play Priestley scored a try for out and Arnott kicked a goal. Thereafter the R. A. pressed and Thomson getting away well ran round behind the posts and scored in an excellent position. Capt. Cowie had no difficulty in kicking the goal. Subsequently a gunner got off from the Artillery 25 and gained a great deal of ground before he was brought down, and as a result of further play Drake ran over near the corner. The kick at goal was not successful. The Military pressed for the greater part of the remaining time, but when the whistle sounded there was no further score. Result:—

Royal Artillery ...2 Goal, 1 Try (12 points).
Bombay Gymkhana.....1 Goal 1 Try (8 points).

CORONATION HONOURS.

THE ENGLISH LIST.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The list of Coronation Honours has been published.

The following have been appointed to

THE NEW ORDER OF MERIT:

Earl Roberts
Viscount Wolseley
Viscount Kitchener
Lord Rayleigh
Lord Kelvin
Lord Lister
Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel
Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour
Mr. John Morley, M.P.
Rt. Hon. William Lecky, M.P.
Sir William Huggins, the Astronomer
Mr. George F. Watts, the Artist.

TO BE COMMANDER OF THE BATH:

Mr. Whitehouse, Engineer of the Uganda Railway.

TO BE MARQUIS:

Lord Hopetoun.

TO BE VISCOUNT:

Lord Churchill
Lord Colville of Culross
Lord Milner

The following have been raised to the Peerage:—

General Greenfell
Sir Francis Knollys
Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Smith Barry
Mr. A. Freeman Mitford
Sir. U. Kay Shuttleworth, M. P.
Rt. Hon. Wm. Jackson, M. P.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The following names are included:—

Earl of Minto
Lord Rothschild
Lord Lister
Lord Kelvin
Sir Edward Gray
Sir Hugh Macdonanell
Sir Antony Macdonnell
Sir Alfred Lyall
Sir Albert Hume
Sir Ernest Cassel
Mr. Richard Haldane, M. P.

TO BE BARONETS.

The following names are included:—

The Lord Mayor of London
Sir F. Treves
Sir F. Laking
Sir T. Lipton
Sir George Lewis
Sir Edward Bradford
Sir Edward Poynter
Sir Thomas Jackson
Sir Andrew Noble
Mr. Charles M'Laren, M. P.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

The following names are included:—

Mr. William Allan, M. P.
Mr. Lawrence, M. P.
Mr. W. Holland, M. P.
Mr. F. Burnand, the Editor of the "Punch."
Dr. Victor Horsley and other leading surgeons
Mr. John McDougall, the Chairman of the London County Council
Dr. Conan Doyle
Dr. Fraser (late President of the Plague Commission
Mr. Ernest Waterlow, the Artist
Mr. Charles Wyndham, the Actor
Mr. C. P. Chater, Member of the Hongkong Legislative Council
and many other Colonials.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Jeune.
and Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn

TO BE COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

The following names are included:—

The Hon. Bernard Eric Barrington
Sir W. Church, the Physician
Mr. Clinton Dawkins
Mr. J. L. Gorst.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

The following names are included:

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington, His Majesty's Consul-General in Abyssinia.

The following are included in the immense list of Coronation Honours and Rewards for services in South Africa:—

FIELD MARSHALS.

The Duke of Connaught and Sir Henry Wyllie Norman are created Field Marshalls.

The Prince of Wales is created a General.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH GRAND CROSS.

Gl. Sir Taylor
Gl. Sir H. N. D. Prendergast
Gl. Sir John Watson
Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Hume
Gl. Sir M. Dillon
Gl. Sir R. Gipps
Gl. Sir R. Grant

TO BE COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

Lt.-Gl. Alexander Badcock
Surgeon-Gl. Dareazy
Gl. R. S. Salehill
Lt.-Gl. Sir Montagu Gerard
Maj.-Gl. Sir E. Stedman
Lt.-Gl. Kelly Kenny
Lt.-Gl. The Hon. Neville Lyttleton
Maj.-Gl. Bruce Hamilton
Col. Elliott

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Col. Creagh
Col. Davidson
Col. Franklyn
Col. Gwatkin
Col. Martin
Col. Muir
Col. Anderson
Col. O'Connor
Col. Start
Col. Nixon.

Eighty-eight Officers have received the Distinguished Service Order.

Sir Charles Tucker has been promoted to Lt.-General.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Col. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Settle are promoted Major-Generals for distinguished service in the field.

Lt.-Col. Beatson to be Brevet Colonel.

Major Birdwood to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

GRAND CROSSES.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony.

The Rt. Hon'ble Edmund Barton, Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir E. Satow of Pekin

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Maj. M. Nathan, Governor of the Gold Coast.

Maj. Hamilton Goold Adams, Lt.-Governor, Orange River Colony.

The Hon. John See, Premier of New South Wales.

The Hon. A. J. Peacock, Executive Councillor of Victoria.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Severi Bandanaraike Donnan of Ceylon

FURTHER HONOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

P. L. Warren of Shanghai and Major Pinching Caird have been made Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

W. J. Archer of Bangkok, Dr. H. Kai, unofficial member of the Hongkong Legislative Council and G. T. Hare of the Federated Malay State have been made Companions of the decoration instituted for long and meritorious service in the Imperial Civil Service. The order is called the Imperial Service Order.

THE INDIAN HONOURS LIST.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

The following is the Indian Honours List:—

KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Hon. Lt.-Col. Barr, Resident at Hyderabad.
Mr Cotton, Chief Commissioner, Assam.
Amaravati Seshayya Sastri.

C. S. I.

Hon. Mr. Raleigh, Legal Member of Council
Mr Thomsen, Member of Council, Madras.
Mr Fuller, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Assam.
Lieut-Col Thornton, Resident of Western State, Rajputana
Mr H. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, Bombay
Mr C C Ozanne, Civil Service (retired)
Mr E Barlis, Director-General of Stores, India Office.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

H H Aga Khan, of Bombay.
Sir H Waterfield, of the India Office.

K. C. I. E.

The Maharajah of Chakhari, in Bundelkhund.
The Maharajah Darbhanga.
Mr J Highman, Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department.
Col Jacob, Superintending Engineer, Jaipur.

HON. KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

C. I. E.

H E Mukhtsar-id-Dowlah, Persian Minister of Telegraphs.

C. I. E.

Hon Rao Bahadur C J Mudaliyar, Additional Member, Madras Council.
Mr A Porteous, Officiating Judge, Assam Valley Districts Prisons.
Lieut-Col Bate, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab,
Hon L St Clair, Secretary Public Works, Central Provinces.
Mr J Benton, Lately Public Works Secretary Burma,
Mr M Reid, merchant, Bombay.
Rao Subdeo Parshad, Member of Council, Jodhpur.
Mr E Mr Fraser, Tutor to the Maharajah of Mysore
Mr J L Lorimer, lately on special duty, Mansad Blockade.
Major H Showers, Political Agent, Kalat,
Major Cox, Political Agent, Kalat.
Major P Z Cox, Political Agent, Muscat.
Babu Nalin Bihari, Sircar Commissioner of Calcutta Port.
Major-General Chamier, Honorary Secretary, Stranger's, Home for Asiatics in London.

NATIVE HONOURS.

The following minor honours are of interest in Bomaby:—

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon Mir Ali Murad, Chief of Bulahudi tribe, Sind.

The title of Rao Bahadur upon Balwant Rao Trimbak, Diwan, Sitaman State, Central India, upon Mr. Bargovindas Divarkadas Kantavala lately of the Baroda Education Department and upon Ramkrisorao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur.

The title of Rai Bahadur upon Chandi Parshad Malguzar of Chanda, C P, and Sarat Chandra Sanyal, Civil Judge, Nagpur.

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred upon Mian Khan, Chief of Kibzais Zoob; upon Sheikh Mahommed Ibrahim, sub-Engineer Poona; Mahomed Hashim walad Punhoor, Zamindar in Sind; Edalji Rustamji Nagarwala of Ahmednagar, and Sheikh Abdurrahman Malguzar of Ashta, C. P

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred upon Gopal Jagannath Thakre of Thana, Mallesbappa Fakirappa Manvi of Gadag, Tarachand Zeramdas of Hyderabad, Sind, and Kushalrao Ganputrao Dishmukh of Andura, Berar.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon Nanak C hand, headmaster Sangor High School.

The title of Sardar has been conferred upon Muhammad Rafik Khan Popalzai, Native Assistant, Chaman.

KAISER-I-HIOD MEDALS.

Kaiser-i-Hind gold medals have been awarded to Rajah Bhagwan Singh of Amthi Oudh

Mr. J. C. Campion, Secretary, Public Works, Punjab.

Capt. T. W. A. Fullerton, I. M.S., on plague duty at Allahabad,

Mr. W. H. Luck, D. S. P. Khandesh.

Mr. Oldham, Collector Gaya, Bengal.

Lieut.-Colonel Pownder, Civil Surgeon, Raipur.

Saw Sein Bo, Government Archaeologist, Burma.

Mr. Edgar Thurston of Madras Museum.

SILVER MEDALS.

Capt. Barnes, Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Revd. W. A. Black, of St. Peter's College, Tanjore;

Major French, 27th Madras Infantry.

Mr. E. Hill, Municipal Commissioner, Montmein.

Hon. Lieut. J. Hunter, sub-Engineer, Mysore,

Khan Bahader K. F. Ahmed, Hon. Magistrate, Gaya.

Rao Krishna Mulye, Superintendent, Dhar State.

Capt Maddox, Supt. Presidency Jail, Calcutta;

Khan M K Nariman, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Government.

Rajeswar Mitra, Under Secretary to Central Provinces Government.

Mr. N. S. Advani, Barrister, Karachi.

Miss. M. Norris, American Presbyterian Mession, United Provinces

Revd. G. W. Part, Methodist Episcopa. Mission Bombay,

J. Samuels, late D S P Howrah; L. L.,

Mr. Omkin's D. S P Punjab

RECIPIENTS OF CORONATION HONOURS.

PERSONAL DETAILS.

BELOW we give the chief points in the lives of the recipients of Coronation Honours:—

THE NEW ORDER OF MERIT.

EARL ROBERTS.

Earl Roberts' services are well-known. He has previously received the following decorations: P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and V.C. He was created a baron in 1892, and made an Earl for his services in South Africa.

VISCOUNT WOLSELY.

Viscount Wolseley was raised to the peerage in 1882 for his services in connection with the Expeditionary Force to Egypt. He was made a Viscount in 1885. His other decorations are K.P., P.C., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.,

VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. on Staff; Chief of Staff of Forces in South Africa since 1899; was born in 1850. He is the eldest son of late Lieut-Col. H. H. Kitchener He was educated at R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and entered Royal Engineers, 1871. He became a Major General in 1896. He was connected with the Palestine Survey, 1874-78, Cyprus Survey, 1878-82; commanded Egyptian Cavalry, 1882-84; Nile Expedition, 1884-85 despatches, brevet Lieut-Col medal with clasp 2nd (I. Medjidie, Khedive's star). He was made Governor of Suakim, 1886-89 (despatches, clasps Soudan Frontier, 1885 including engagement at Gatr (despatches, C.B. and clasp) Adj-Gen. Egypt army, 1883-92 Sirdar Egyptian Army, 1892 commanded Dongola Expeditionary Force, 1896 (promote

Major Gen. K.C.B., 1st cl. Osmanieh, British medal, Khedive's medal with two clasps), commanded Khartum Expedition, 1898, (Thanks of Parliament, raised to Peerage, C C B, two clasps to Khedive's medal). Viscount-Kitchener's recent achievements in South Africa are too well known to need recapitulation.

LORD RAYLEIGH.

Lord Rayleigh, J. P., D. C. L. (Hon. Oxon.), LL. D., F. R. S. Hon. C. E., Sc. D. (Cambridge and Dublin); Lord-Lieut. of Essex since 1892; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Royal Institution, since 1887; Scientific Adviser to Trinity House since 1896; was born 12 Nov. 1842; and is the eldest son of 2nd Baron Rayleigh. He was educated at Trin. Coll. Camb, and was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, in 1865; and a fellow, 1866; Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge, 1879-84; Secretary to Royal Society, 1887-96. He owns about 8,700 acres.

LORD KELVIN.

Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., D.L.; Fellow of St. Peter's Coll, Camb, President Royal Society, Edinburg (4th time); member of Prussian Order Pour le Merite, Grand Officer of Legion of Honour of France, Commander of Order of King Leopold of Belgium, Foriegn Associate of French Academy; Foreign Member on Berlin Academy of Science, etc., was born at Belfast on June 26, 1824. He is the son of James Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics, Glasgow University. He was educated at Glasgow University, St. Peter's Coll, Camb, 2nd Wrangler, 1st Smith's Prizeman, 1845, Fellow of St. Peter's Coll, 1846-52, re-elected, 1872. He acted as electrician for the Atlantic cables, 1857-58 and 1865-66, invented mirror galvanometer and siphon recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy, acted as electrical engineer for French Atlantic cable, 1869, the Brazilian and River Plate, 1873, the West Indian cables, 1875, the Mackay-Bennet Atlantic cable, 1879, invented mariner's compass and navigational sounding machine, and many electrical measuring instruments in 1879-97; he was President of the British Association, 1871, Edinburg, President of Royal Society, 1890-95, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University, 1846-99. His publications are Original papers on mathematical and physical subjects contributed (1840-1895) to Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal, Liouville's Journal, Philosophical Magazine, Transactions of Royal Society of Edinburg, a Treatise on Natural Philosophy in conjunction with Professor P. G. Tait, Tables for facilitating the use of Sumner's Method at Sea

LORD LISTER.

Lord Lister, F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D., was born in 1827, and is a son of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex. He was educated at London University where he took his B. A. and M. B. He was a Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College London, from 1877 to 1892, and Professor of Surgery in the Glasgow and Edinborough Universities. He has acted as Surgeon Extraordinary to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and is famous for the discovery of the antiseptic treatment in surgery. He was created a peer in 1897.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY KEPPEL.

The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.; Admiral of the Fleet, Director North Borneo Co.., is descended from Arnold Joost van Keppel, K.G., who was with Prince of Orange's expedition in 1688, and was afterwards created Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury and Earl of Albemarle; He was born in 1809; and is the fourth son of the 4th Earl of Albemarle. He commanded naval brigade Crimean War; commanded naval forces in China 1857, 1867-70, Groom-in-Waiting, 1859-60. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and a keen hunting man, a good shot both with large and small game.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Seymour has been Commander-in-Chief on China Station since 1898. He was in 1840 under the second son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was educated at Radley and entered the Royal Navy in 1852. He became Commander in 1857, Captain, 1873, Rear Admiral, 1889 Vice Adm. 1895. He served in 8 back Sea, Crimean War and was present at the bombardment of Odessa, Sebastopol, and Kerburn, 1854-55 (medal and clasp, China War, 1857-60. He was present at the capture of Canton, 1857, at taking of Peiho Forts, 1858 (medal and clasp, Coast of Africa, 1870; wounded in action) Captain of H.M.S. Iris in Egyptian War, 1882 (medal.) Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, 1887-89, second in command of China Squadron, 1892-94. Superintendent of Nava Reserves, 1894-97, C.B., 1887 K.CB, 1897, and has Humane Society's medal.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. John Morley P. C., M. A., F. R. S., LL. D., D. C. L.; M. P. (L.) Montbruse Burghs since 1895; was born at Blackburn, 24 Dec. 1838; His is the son of late Jonathan Morley, surgeon: he was educated at Cheltenham Coll.; Lincoln Coll, Oxford, Hon. LL.D., Glasgow, 1879; Cambridge, 1892; Hon. DCL. Oxford 1890; Barr Lincoln's Inn, 1873. He has been editor of the "Literary Gazette" Fortnightly Review 1867-83, "Pall Mall Gazette, "1880-83" Macmillans Magazine, 1883-85. He was MP (L) Newcastle-on-Tyne 1883-95 and twice Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in Cabinet, 1886, and 1892-95; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, 1891. He was a trustee of British Museum 1894. His Publications are Edmund Burke, 1867; Critical Miscellanies, 1871, second series, 1877, Voltrare, 1871 Rousseau, 1873 The Struggle for National Education 1873, On Compromise 1874 Diderot and the Encyclopedists, 1878, Burke, 1879; The Life of Richard Cobden, 1881, Studies in Literature, 1891, Oliver Cromwell, 1900.

MR. WM. LECKY, M.P.

The Right Hon William Edward Hartpole Lecky P. C., 1879- M.P. (U) Dublin University, 1895 was born in Ireland, 25 Mar 1838. He is the eldest son of John Hartpole Lecky Longford Terrace, Dublin He was educated at Cheltenham Coll, and Trin Coll Dublin. His publications are the History of the hise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe, History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland History of England in the Eighteenth Century, Poems Democracy and Liberty 1896, the Map of Life 1899.

SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS K.C.B.

Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D, Ph.D., D.Sc.; is an astronomer, directing his own Observatory in London. He was educated at the City of London School. He built private observatory at Tulse Hill in 1856; and has devoted himself to the development of Spectroscopic Astronomy. He was Rede Lecturer, 1889, President Royal Astronomical Society 1876-78; president, British Association for Advancement of Science, 1891 President Royal Society, 1900-1901. He has received a Royal medal, the Rumford medal, and the Copley medal from Royal Society: two medals, from Royal Astronomical Society and has received several prizes from the Academie de France; He is a Commander of the Brazilian Order of the Roses, has written may original papers in the trans action of scientific societies.

MR. G. F. WATTS, R. A.

Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., D.C.L.; LL. D., was born in London, 1817; He first exhibited at the Royal Academy 1837 and retired in 1890. His chief works are Isabella finding Lorenzo dead Cymbeine Caractous led in triumph through the streets of Rome (cartoon) Echo Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the lancing of the Danes Paolo and Francesca Academpursuing the Fata Morgana and Life's are Isab

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

MR. WHITEHOUSE.

Mr. Whitehouse is the Engineer of the Uganda Railway. This undertaking was commenced at Mombasa in December 1895. When completed it will be 670 mills in length. Already over £5,000,000 have been spent on the project.

MARQUIS

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.

The Earl of Hopetoun, G. C. M. G., G. C. V O., P. C., D. L., K. T.: Viscount Aithrie Baron, Hope, 1703; has just resigned the Governor-Generals Ship of the Commonwealth of Australia which just he has held since 1900. He is a descendant of John de Hope, who came from France in 1337 in train of Magdalene de Valois, Queen of James V. Sir Thomas Hope was Lord Advocate of Scotland in reign of Charles I., and King's Commissioner to General Assembly of 1643, a position never occupied before or since by a commoner. John Hope, father of first Earl, was drowned in wreck of frigate Gloucester with the Duke of York in 1682. The Fourth Earl was distinguished general officer in the Peninsular War He was born at Hopetoun, on the 25th Sept. 1860. He is the eldest Son of the 6th Earl, He was educated at Eton. He visited Turkey and Egypt, 1881, America, 1882, He was a whip in the House of Lords, 1883, Lord-in-Waiting, 1885-86, 1886-89. Lord High Commissioner to General Assembly of Church of Scotland, 1887-99, Governor of Victoria, 1889-95, Paymaster-General, 1895-98, Lord Chamberlain of H. M. Household, 1898-1900; President Institution of Naval Architects since 1895, Brig. Gen. Royal Company of Archers, Capt. Lanarkshire Yeomanry since 1896, Hon. Lieut. Col. commandant Forth Division Submarine Miners (Volunteers). Owns about 42,600 acres.

VISCOUNTS.

LORD CHURCHILL.

Lord Churchill of Wychwood, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, 1889-92, and since 1895; one of Conservative Whips in House of Lords, was born in 1854, and was a godson of the Queen. He was a page of Honour to the Queen, 1870-81. Coldstream Guards, 1884. He was educated at Eton. He owns about 5,000 acres.

LORD COLVILLE.

rd Colville, of Culross, T P C; Chamberlain to ess of Wales since 1872; was educated at Harrow was a President of the Hon. Artillery Company, d Representative Peer for Scotland, 1859-85; Chief nerry and Clerk Marshal to Queen, 1852, 1858-59 ster of the Buckhounds, 1866-68; Chairman of at Northern Railway Coy, 1872-95; Chamberlain H R H the Princess of Wales, appointed 1873.

LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner, has been Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies since 1901 and Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa since 1897; He is the son of Charles Milner, M D and Mary, d of Maj-Gen Ready, Governor of Isle of Man. He was educated in Germany and at King's Coll London Balliol Coll, Oxford. (M. A.,) 1st class Classical; Fellow of New Coll Oxford Barr Inner Temple, 1881. He has been mainly engaged in journalism (Pall Mall Gazette, etc), 1882-85; He contested Harrow Division 1885; was Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer), 1887-89, Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt, 1889-92; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue, 1892-97.

NEW PEERS.

GENERAL GRENFELL.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell has been Governor of Malta since Jan. 1899. He was born in 1841 and is a son of the late P. St. L. Grenfell, J. P. He was educated at Blandford, and entered 60th Rifles, in 1859; served in Kaffir War, 1878; Zulu War, 1879 Q. M. G. in Transvaal, 1881-82 Egyptian Expedition, 1882; Nile Expedition, 1884; Sirdar Egyptian Army, 1885-92; commanded Forces, Suakim, 1888; Inspector, General of Auxiliary Forces, War Office, 1894-97; commanded the forces in Egypt, 1897-98.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

Sir Francis Knollys, K. C. M. G. is Groom-in-waiting and Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He was the second son of the late General the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K. C. B.

MR. ARTHUR HUGH SMITH BARRY.

Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry P.C, J.P., D.L. was born in 1843; He was educated at Eton Christ Church, Oxford. He was M. P. for Co. Cork, 1537-74, Vice-President, Irish Unionist Alliance; Vice-President and member of Executive Committee of Irish Landowners' Convention, and Chairman of National Union of Conservative Associations. He was M. P. (C.) for South Huntingdonshire, 1885-1900.

MR. FREEMAN MITFORD.

Mitford, Algernon Bertram Freeman, C.B., J.P., D. L. trustee of the Wallace Collections, was born on 24 Feb. 1837 He is a son Henry Reveley Mitford Exbury, Hants, He was educated at Eton Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the Foreign Office, 1858 and became 3rd Secretary of Embassy, St. Petersburg, 1863, appointed to Peking 1865, 2nd Secretary of Legation in Japan, 1868, Secretary to H. M.'s Office of Works, 1874-80 M. P. for South-West Warwickshire, 1892 as member of Royal Commission on Civil Services, 1887. Decorated for public services.

SIR U KAY SHUTTLEWORTH M. P.

Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred James, Kay Shuttleworth, 2nd Bt., has been as M.P., in the Lebeal interest for the Clitheroe Div N E Lancashire since 1885. He was born at Westminster, 18 Dec. 1844. He was educated at Harrow and London University M P L. Hastings, 1868-80, London School Board, 1880-82, Under Secretary, India Office, 1883, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster 1886 Secretary to the Admiralty 1892-95.

THE RT. HON WM. JACKSON M. P.

Rt. Hon. William Lawies Jackson P. C., F. R. S. (U.) Leeds, N. since 1880 J P He is Chairman of G N. Railway Co and Prov Grand Master W Riding, Yorks, since 1893. He was born in 1840 and is a son of the late W Jackson, Leeds. He was Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1895-86, 1886-91 Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1891-92.

(To be concluded.)

MACHINE GUNS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

THEIR TACTICAL ROLE IN ACTION.

In the circular memorandum it is noted that machine guns may be employed with advantage on the following conditions:—

IN ATTACK.

(i) To cover the advance of the firing line by engaging the enemy from positions in close support of it, or on occasions even in the firing line.

In ordinary open ground it would rarely be advisable to push the gun into the firing line, where it would offer a conspicuous target to the fire of the enemy, but in a broken or enclosed country, when the gun could be brought up under cover, occasions may arise when it could be usefully employed in a forward position.

When the ground is favourable the gun would with advantage accompany that portion of the reserve told off to cover the advance of the remainder by long range fire.

(ii) To pursue a retreating enemy from a point gained with intense and rapid fire.

(iii) To bring a concentrated fire on any particular spot, the difficulties of controlling the collective fire of a number of men having very much increased owing to extended formations.

(iv) To assist in repelling counter-attacks to which the firing line may suddenly become exposed; and in the protection of the flanks against cavalry or counter-stroke, the gun would be most useful.

(v) To bring fire to bear upon an enemy from a flank, as by so doing the effect will be greater, and the gun would be less liable to draw the fire of the enemy upon the infantry which it is supporting.

Since modern battles, fought over a wide extent of ground, will generally resolve themselves into a series of more or less isolated actions, many opportunities would be afforded for machine guns to operate from the flanks of the units to which they are attached.

(vi) The gun would, on occasions, be employed with advantage with that portion of the attack told off to demonstrate against, or hold a portion of, the position held by the enemy, to give effect to the demonstrations by sudden outbursts of fire.

(vii) To be employed singly, thereby diminishing the target, and proportionately increasing its effect.

(viii) The gun can be used with great advantage in savage warfare, or against an enemy who fights in masses.

(ix) To act as a range finder on dry, dusty ground the machine gun is most useful, but this role is only incidental.

(x) To make good positions secured in the course of an action.

IN DEFENCE.

Reports from South Africa unanimously speak in favour of the machine gun in defence—

(i) to strengthen detached posts and points on the lines of communication.

(ii) To cover a retirement.

(iii) To sweep possible avenues of approach which may be utilised by an enemy advancing to the attack.

(iv) To flank or cover with its fire constructed obstacles.

(v) From its inherent quality of representing a number of rifles the gun will be found of value in reducing the garrison of a post, and releasing, for purposes of counter-attack, men who, in its absence, would not otherwise be available.

IN ADVANCED AND REAR GUARDS.

(i) With advanced guards, to give confidence to scouts, and clear away small parties of the enemy opposing them.

(ii) In rear guard actions, to hold important points and cover a withdrawal.

IN RECONNAISSANCE.

To hold or cover certain points, such as bridges defiles, &c., which the force conducting the reconnaissance must pass on retiring.

WITH OUTPOSTS.

To sweep approaches, and dominate certain points which an enemy, in advancing, is likely to pass or occupy.

WITH CONVOYS.

To increase the power of an escort to overcome at attack.

ANOTHER mythical fortune of £4,000,000 sterling! The other day elaborate details were given as to how a Belfast fishmonger, named O'Rourke, had succeeded to a legacy exactly similar in amount to that involved in the Humbert myth. But the New York correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post"—which, being in a cynical mood, did not publish the original story—declares that the most exhaustive inquiries in the States fail to discover anything about an O'Rourke millionaire or an O'Rourke fortune. If the "Post" correspondent is correct, the whole story is a neat bit of fiction. According to an Irish correspondent, yarns as to fortunes left by Irish-Americans with a fancy for dying intestate are quite common. Without casting any doubt on the O'Rourke millions, beyond that attributed to the "Yorkshire Post" correspondent, he says that he has known several cases personally in which supposed heirs to American property were inquired for in Ireland. If responses were made to these inquiries the next move from across the Atlantic was to ask for fees for the purpose of instituting "proceedings". As long as fees were forthcoming the "proceedings" went on. When the fees ceased no more was heard of the intestate estates, which never existed. Owing to the large number of Irish in America and their reputed wealth, the simple Irish at home (according to our correspondent) have provided many easy victims for American swindlers, who carry on their operations from a safe distance.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN SCHOLAR.

FRANCE AND THE PEACE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

THE funeral of Louis Galien, who has bequeathed 8,880,000 francs to the State, took place on Tuesday. It was an extremely unassuming ceremony, by the expressed desire of the deceased. In his will he stipulated that the hearse should be that of a poor man, and that there should be no flowers. As M. Galien died at the age of 96, and led a pensive, solitary life at Ferte-sous-Jouarre, beyond Meaux, the funeral was that of one who had neither friends, relatives, nor fortune. He directed that his remains should be cremated, the ashes, in conformity with M. Galien's will, were lodged in the Columbarium at Pere Lachaise, to be kept there five years, and then, "unless the State should decide otherwise," to be consigned to the common grave. This final clause is not very philosophical, but the streak of vanity running through it is human. The State is likely, in the year 1907, to have more pressing calls on its attention. Should it neglect to grant a perpetual recess in the Columbarium at Pere Lachaise, the testator hopes that his ashes will be allowed to return to the Great-ALL from which he sprang. The life of M Galien was not a commonplace one. The only son and grandson of wealthy posting masters, M. Louis Galien came, at the age of eighteen, into the large fortune they accumulated. On attaining his majority he found himself in possession of £800,000 in the safe securities chosen by his guardians. His £800,000 seemed in 1822 an unheard-of sum of money to fall into the hands of a young fellow of country family and breeding. Speculation was rife as to what he would do with it. He decided to make use of it in a way no neighbour ever guessed or could guess. Far from being a Prodigal Son, Louis Galien had the simplest tastes, a thirst for scholarship, and not the slightest ambition to shine in the world. He went to Paris to study philosophy, that is to say, metaphysics and ethics at the College of France and the Sorbonne. There he fell in with the late M. Barthelemy, who took him to hear lectures on Sanskrit and Greek literature. Galien fell in love with Indian mythology and literature. After working five years at Oriental tongues, he went to India, passing some time at Bombay and Ceylon, and then making his way as a pilgrim from South to North. He never set up to be a holy man, but was looked upon by villagers as such. Jacalliot met him and cottoned to him. The Indian part of Galien's career would have extended over twenty-five years. It came to an end in 1869. When he returned to Europe, war at that time raged in Italy in which country he landed from the East. It seemed to him that Europe was a charnel house. In India he had spent largely in charity, but as the half of his fortune had remained at nurse in Paris he still remained wealthy. A humble flat in the Rue Vital was all he wanted in the way of a residence, until the lease of a house he owned at Ferte-sous-Jouarre fell in. There he went to live, and at the time of his death had been an occupant of it for forty years. He found himself out of touch with the neighbours, save with Renan, who used to stay in an adjacent chateau with his wife's family. He found Barthelemy St. Hilaire, as Secretary of the Suez Canal, overwhelmed with work, and Littre buried in his dictionary, So Galien took refuge in books—in the Greek and Latin classics and in Indian and Persian literature. He found a rule of life in the doctrines of Buddha, but his simplicity and modesty prevented him running into eccentricity of conduct. In his old age it became impossible for any annoying circumstance to trouble him.

"We are charmed, as all Frenchmen are, that peace has come, both from the point of view of humanity and of commerce, which always requires peace for its proper development," remarked a high functionary at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday. "But how do the conditions strike you?" was asked. "Well," he replied, with a deprecating smile, "I have only read them very superficially. One will have to wait for the Blue-book to come to a proper decision. The pourparlers have been going on, have they not, for three weeks, and, naturally, during that time there would have been many verbal understandings arrived at which would materially modify the written conditions." "But as they stand do the terms of peace strike you as generous?" The official declined, quite courteously, to depart from his non-committal attitude. "Of course," he said, "France is very interested in the question of the settlement of South Africa. She has much money invested in the gold mines and she will watch for the promised improvements in mining legislation under the British regime. That was one of the reasons for the war, was it not?" Generally speaking, there is only a niggardly recognition of the generosity of the English terms in the comments that one hears. They are held as indicative of the strong desire of Great Britain to have done with the war, which has resulted in so great a disappointment, and in the shattering of so many military reputations. One of the lesser journals suggests that England was hovering on the brink of a precipice and felt she must draw back while there was yet time. Another opinion audibly expressed by a Frenchman, who may be taken as representative, was that the demonstrations of joy in the streets of London showed that the calm and confidence of the English people was in appearance only. Their delight fully indicated their past apprehensions. But while the heroism of the Boers is emphasized in every article and observation on the subject, it is evident that the Frenchman allows some admiration for the attitude of the British nation during the long course of the war. It is realized that no French Ministry could possibly have survived the earlier disasters of the campaign. Yet there was never any question of giving up, or of turning the Salisbury Administration out of office. After the slight disaster of Lang-Son, the Jules Ferry Ministry was chased from power, with ignominy. One remembers that a howling crowd gathered on the Place de la Concorde, which, despite its pacific name, has been the scene of many disturbances, and made a hostile demonstration against the Chamber of Deputies. The Prime Minister, driving by in his carriage, had to suffer insult at the hands of the crowd, and, indeed, hardly escaped violence. To his dying day he bore the hateful name of "Tonkinois," bestowed upon him by the Intransigeant, which did not hesitate to accuse him of receiving Chinese money to organize defeat. What a contrast in behaviour with the unswerving loyalty of the British people to those who were carrying out the war!

Two great events occupied the Parisian public on Sunday: the opening of the Chamber and the French Derby at Chantilly. Both had in them the elements of sport; both attracted a large following, and both had their prophets. Both, too, had their runners. The favourites for the Parliamentary Stakes—the Presidency of the Chamber—were M. Leon Bourgeois, whose name was freely mentioned a week or so ago as a more than possible Prime Minister, and M. Paul Deschanel, who has already held the office with general acceptancy. A great degree of interest has concentrated in the election and it has been made a keen party affair. M. Bourgeois is the choice of the Right; M. Deschanel represented the hopes of the Moderates and of the Anti-Ministerial groups. M. Bourgeois was ultimately elected by a majority of thirty-six votes. It therefore ceases with him to be a question of the premiership. There was considerable animation in the courtyard of the Palais Bourbon on Sunday afternoon. Every moment members arrived in their private carriages or in the more democratic cab, and they were welcomed by their colleagues in the corridors of the Chamber, according to their popularity or rank in the party. A large percentage, of course, were new members whose features were unknown to the old Parliamentary hands, and these latter, always ready to proselytize for their party, were not quite sure whether they were right in addressing them as "Monsieur," which would imply a degree of aloofness, or "cher collegue." Years ago, deputies went to Notre Dame to invoke the Divine blessing on the session, but the custom has not been maintained, and, now-a-days the ceremony is entirely secular. The eldest member of the House, in point of age, accompanied by a group of the youngest members, marches between two lines of Republican Guards and to the rolling of drums, from the Salle des Pas Perdus to the chamber. Here the doyen d'age takes his seat as President of the assembly, and the young men seat themselves below him as vice-presidents. This is the provisional bureau, to form which is always the first act, of a French Legislature. The validity of the members' elections is next considered, and, in the case of this Parliament, 591 "dossiers" have to be examined. For this purpose the whole of the deputies are divided into eleven bureaux. When once the elections of a majority of the Chamber have been made good, then the permanent bureau, with its vice-presidents and tellers, is established. M. Rouline presided over a sitting of the Chamber by right of age. By a curious coincidence the venerable deputy for La Manche was born on June 1 eighty years ago. He looked the picture of benevolence and alertness as he marched with head erect between the double line of saluting guards on his way to the Chamber, where he delivered the customary allocution which is quite general in character. There is nothing akin to the speech which the British Government of the day puts into the mouth of its Sovereign by way of indicating legislation. No Ministry would be sufficiently bold to tell the country what it intended to do in the way of making laws. Even if legislation had the same importance here, where most political wants were foreseen by the Napoleonic Code, the precarious character of Governments would be sufficient to reder such a document ridiculous. The picturesqueness of the scene, which owed nothing to antique usage, was heightened by the bright spring dresses of the ladies in the tribunes.

A great deal of attention just now is being directed towards the question of woman's rights. The "Feministes," as they are called, have recently held a congress in which they have claimed full civil and political rights. It has often been remarked that women in France occupy a much larger place in commerce than do women in England, and yet they do not enjoy as large a share in representative institutions. In the little bourgeois class the woman is more frequently than not the master of the situation. She keeps the books and runs the shop while her partner in life is spending the hours in a neighbouring cafe. And yet for the simplest transactions of the citizen her nominal lord and master has to give her his authority. Notwithstanding that women do not possess an established position in the political cosmos, they are far from being politically insignificant. On the contrary, they wield a vast influence at elections, and never more so than at the last. That influence has been most strongly on the side of the Ministry, though the statement may appear strange in view of the intrigues of the salon, which have invariably preceded the various attempted "coups" during the lifetime of this Republic. But one speaks of two different things. The one concerns the woman of the middle classes, the other the dame of high degree who, in the depths of her cool drawing-room, suggest and directs the "plot" with the delicate movements of her elegant fan. That, as repeated events have shown, is not a very dangerous form of intrigue. It provides a little social excitement, and perhaps forms the basis of a police report or two, that is all. The allegiance of the mass of the women who take thought of such things to the existing Government may in a certain measure be traced to that organ of the movement "La Fronde," which, as most people know, is a paper edited and written by women, and actually typographically composed by them. One would expect that a journal with such a name, recalling the struggle of the people against the Court under the Fourteenth Louis, would have been always in the Opposition, but "La Fronde" is a supporter of the present Administration and may therefore be held to have influenced feminine opinon in the direction of the return of the definitely Republican party. The past elections have seen the organization of lady canvassers, which is a new thing in French politics, though, of course, history is full of instances in which women have played a very important political part. Ladies here, too, have caught the practice from the other side of the Channel of interviewing deputies in the precincts of the Palais Bourbon on subjects new to their hearts. Even the most susceptible to feminine charms have been known to express a certain timidity at this button-holing process. But it may be taken for granted that women, now they have established themselves in medicine and now they have won a certain place at the Bar, will not stop short of the Chamber. But such a sted may not be in the immediate future.

In view of the Coronation it may be interesting to recall his Majesty's various visits to Paris. The first visit was made at a very tender age. The young Prince and Princess were with their mother, the young and beautiful Queen of England, and the Prince Consort, as guests of Napoleon III. at St. Cloud. The Royal children were driven about Paris in an open carriage with no ceremony, and thus gained their first view of the sights of this fair city. In maturer years, as the Prince of Wales, the King has paid many visits to Paris, but generally quite unofficially. So well was this understood that the papers did not record his goings and comings, and the future King lived quite the life of the boulevardier, going to the theatres and dining in restaurents without the least ceremony. It might truly be said that His Majesty Edward VII, is the most popular Englishman in Paris. Others have enjoyed the affection and esteem of certain sections of the Parisian public, but never to the same degree as the King whose popularisy reached to all classes. It is unquestionably due to his tact and "bonhomie." His Majesty was content, for the moment, to follow the customs of the confirmed Parisian, and, perhaps the only direction in which he remained insularly British (from the Continental point of view) was his refusal to go racing on Sundays. In these informal visits the Prince of Wales would be accompanied by a single gentleman, such as Sir Arthur Ellis or Sir Stanley Clarke. His hotel was the Bristol, in the Place Vendome. His Majesty has always stayed there, except on the last occasion, when he "descended" at the Hotel Ritz, next door. The most interesting visit that the British Sovereign has ever paid as Heir Apparent was in 1881, when Sir Charles Dilk gave a breakfast to enable his Royal Highness to meet Gambetta. Prince and Premier chatted and interchanged views, inspired by the freedom and graciousness which every member of the reigning house of England knows so well how to employ. This memorable breakfast party gathered at the "Moulin Rouge," not, of course, the somewhat notorious establishment which goes by that name to-day, but a building that formerly stood in the Avenue d'Antin.

Sergeant Hoff, the "killer of Prussians," as he was called, was somewhat forgotten by the younger generation, but for some time after 1870 his prowess, real and otherwise, was as famous as the legend of the Vengeur battleship. In both cases historical critics have expressed doubts as to the legend received by public opinion, but the legend had the start, and held its own. Sergeant Hoff boasted that he had "sniped" no fewer than thirty German officers or soldiers during the siege of Paris. "What the soldiers said" is no evidence, but it appears the sergeant's word is. Hoff used to leave the French outposts, requiring, as a rule, to be left alone. After a few hours he would come back, bringing a Prussian helmet, and would remark, "I have shot another Prussian." The deed was duly recorded in the "Journal Officiel." By degrees the Alsatian sergeant became as famous as Jack Hinton. As the siege went on he became regarded as a prominent figure of the National Defence. The papers lionised him, and in November, 1870, Government conferred the Legion of Honour upon him. At Champigny he was made a prisoner. He seems to have believed that if recognised he would have been court-martialled and shot. So he threw away his medals and badges, and gave himself as one Wolfi. He was sent to Cologne, and for several months the Germans, who suspected him to be the terrible killer of Prussians, tried every trick to make him own his identity. On course this is merely quoting the story as it is to be found in 1870 literature. He "knew that to confess his identity would mean certain death"—surely a gratuitous assumption. One day a Prussian officer went round the prisoners' quarter with a letter from a relative of Sergeant Hoff, informing him that his mother was dangerously ill. Was any man of that name present? The officer, so the story goes, watched "Wolfi's" features, but not a muscle of the face moved. Returning to Paris after the peace, Sergeant Hoff got the comfortable berth as keeper of the Arc de Triomphe, his income being derived from visitors' tips. Sergeant Hoff was superannuated a couple of years ago, and the Nationalists thought one moment of taking up his grievances against the Waldeck-Rousseau Government,

CRIMINALS AND THE CORONATION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MIGGS.

MR. MIGGS was moody. His eye wandered vaguely now on his tumbler, now on the lorryman, and ultimately rested on the chandelier, which was a wonderful performance in crystal. He ignored in his most emphatic manner the little man with the white face, who was attempting by various devices to attract his attention.

"The criminals," said the little man with the white face, filling his pipe with elaborate care, "is to be let loose at the Coronation."

Mr. Miggs regarded the speaker haughtily, and the lorryman's face betokened mild surprise.

"It's in the papers," the little man continued, with a suspicion of triumph in his voice. "In honour of the Coronation, the criminals are to be let loose and enjoy themselves. I don't know as I altogether approve of it, and yet, after all they're human beings, Mr. Miggs, although they've done wrong. It seems to me there ain't enough sympathy shown with criminals. After all, they ain't so much worse than them which think themselves superior. For the sake of argument, take dumb animals, which perhaps they are not so dumb as supposed. But take them. What price a eagle in a cage?"

"There's sense in that," said the lorryman. "What price a eagle in a cage, ole frien'? Is it human treatment?"

"My frien's," said Mr. Miggs, "I respec' your feelin's too much to say what I think of you. Our frien' from the country is an authority upon eagles, and I admire him for it. But the mistake come in when you suppose as eagles are criminals. What is a criminal? There are men and women at this moment which is undergoing the sentence of the lor for what they never committed. Is a eagle on an equal footing? Ld's eye is enough to make the argument seem ridiculous. I've heard it said as how you can tell a criminal by his eye, and then talk about a eagle—it's enough to make a man wish as it was impossible for him to have another glass of spirits on this mortal globe."

"I don't see what eagles has to do with it," said the lorryman. "A plain proposal was made by the member for the country, indicating a desire that the criminals which is in prison—and, mark you, ole frien', I don't think as half of them which are criminals is in prison at the present moment of speaking. But letting it go for what there is I don't see as how an eagle has anything to do with them. I only once see an eagle in a cage, and I never want to see another. It's eye was wicked and flat, and it sit on its perch like a statute which don't know what's expected of it."

"Eagles," said the little man with the white face, "is very ambitious; and that's what makes them sick. There ain't no reason in nature that they should have sich power in their talons and beaks which can carry a lamb to the top of a mounting, as everybody knows. I once see an eagle fighting with a fox, and I never hope to see sich another set-to. The eagle he come circling down, and the fox he lie with his teeth ready for to spring, which seem to keep the eagle from going too far. An eagle's talons is very powerful."

"I never see a eagle out once," said the lorryman, "but I've 'eard tell that they can pick up a salmon with one claw and a lamb with the other. Which is fact, Mr. Miggs, and can be read in the school-books."

"May I ask," said Mr. Miggs, with a perceptible attempt to be polite, "what eagles has to do with criminals? Criminals, my frien's, has a particular weakness for the theatre, on account of the manner in which swords is used for free fighting, and no harm done if any one is killed. Which, for the same reason, I try for to explain that I ain't got my knife into criminals as sich, but only for their good. What is a criminal, my frien's? And my answer is that a criminal is a man, woman, or chile which has broke the lor of the land, and deserves to be punished. Then why not? Let them suffer which deserves to suffer, and don't misbemean yourself by wasting your pity where it is not required.

"Of all the 'ard-earted old swine which I have known," said the lorryman emphatically, "there ain't none which will hold the candle to you, Mr. Miggs. It ain't that I have got any frien's which is criminals, but I hope I have a'eart for them that has relations which has gone off the rails and found themselves where they'd rather not be. Then why not let 'em take an extra pipl and a pint on the day when the King comes to his own again, as the statement goes. Why not let em all out for the day, and pull them back again at night?"

"Excuse me, my frien'," said Mr. Miggs; "but, with your leave, I respectfully decline to be any party to sich a proposal. If I chastise a child for doing wrong, I don't give him sugar on his bread afterwards for to please meself. And if a father will act so towards his chile, why should we be more merciful to the children of other people which are criminals, and often deserves more than they get?"

"There is some criminals, Mr. Miggs," said the little man with the white face, "which gets more than they deserve. Lor ain't always justice, as the Lord Chancellor once say when he sentence a man to be hung. There ain't no hard-and-fast lines, Mr. Miggs. In a manner of speaking, you might be described as a criminal yourself, without meaning any offence, but if drinks was free you ain't the man which would be sober on sich an occasion."

"Our friend from the country," said Mr. Miggs, "seem to me to forget hiself. I may take my glass free and easy among my frien's, but I did not expec' to have it flung in my face."

"Don't take it to heart, ole frien'," said the lorryman; "but the truth it is. Why, then, be put about? There ain't a man alive which does not take more pleasure out of a drink which he ain't paid for. And that is why criminals would enjoy a little 'armless amusement. Mr. Miggs, ole frien', your 'ead is harder nor your heart, and that ain't no fault of your's. But it must be wicked to be lock up in the dark even for a man which deserves to be shot. I'm sorry for 'em, every mother's son."

"And what you say don't surprise me," said Mr. Miggs calmly. If there's harm about, I would expec' you my frien', to be in the thick of it, because of a nateral tendency to evil. Crime, my frien's, is a abomination to me, and therefore I say, as you cannot punish the thing, take it out of them as do it. It makes me sick when I hear sich statements as has been made by the lorryman and the member for the country. What next? I ain't proud, my frien's, but I would prefer not for to sit next to a man which robs his own mother, as the statement goes. May I ast what I pay rates for if it ain't to keep criminals in prison not for to let 'em out?

"Nobody wants for to let 'em out together," said the lorryman savagely; "only give em a little 'oliday in the general rejoicings. I don't believe none of us is so bad as the lor would make us out to be—leastwise, short of cold-blooded murder, which always seem to me to be carrying cold-blooded anger too far to be comfortable for anybody. But I ain't goin' to be 'ard on a man which pinches a pocket-handkerchief because he don't 'appen to 'ave one of his own."

"Nobody expec' that you would be 'ard on him," said Mr. Miggs. "You're the sort of man which would follow your own example. But don't ask me to give my sympathy when my heart and head refuse to follow. Let them which have broke the lor take the consequances, and if I was arst what I would do to criminals on Coronation Day, I would say. Give em an extra hard day's work, and the time will come when they will thank you for it. I do not speak in anger, but in sorr

PURLY PERSONAL.

SIR JAMES KITSON, with whom Lord Rosebery stayed on his visit to Leeds, belongs to that type of men who command the esteem of political friend and foe alike. No Leeds citizen is more respected than he. A striking proof of his force of character is the fact that he was the first and only man chosen by an opposite political party to fill the position of chief magistrate. That happened in 1896, and thus Sir James became the first Lord Mayor of Leeds. The municipal hospitality he dispensed in the Diamond Jubilee year is well remembered by the people of Leeds, no less than the inspiring words with which he opened his term of office. "Be bold, be enterprising!" was his advice to the City Council, and no one who has noted the civic progress of Leeds can say the counsel has gone unheeded. In his own great business, as an ironmaster, Sir James is shrewdness personified. It is not enough for him that his fortunes were founded by a progenitor of remarkable prescience. He himself has worked hard all his life as a captain of industry, and if he has insisted on the same diligence in those who have served under him it has been because he is imbued with a sense of duty and responsibility that refuses to be baffled by obstacles and determines to make the best of everything.

It was in 1835 that James Kitson, the elder, laid the groundwork of the present world-known engineering establishment with which the name of Kitson is associated. Taking a leaf out of the book of his friend George Stephenson, he succeeded in producing the first railway locomotive seen in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It was built in one of the lower rooms of a cloth mill, and everyone who came and quizzed the confident mechanic's experiment wondered most of all how the engine was to be got out when finished. Mr. Kitson, however, said nothing, and when the proper time arrived he simply knocked down the wall. To both father and son Leeds owes much. On the Board of the North Eastern Railway Company Sir James Kitson has used his influence in regard to Leeds more beneficially than people are aware, several of the later developments of that very efficient system being due practically to his own initiative.

Sir James is a Unitarian of very sincere convictions, and attends the historic Mill Hill Chapel, where the scientist Priestley once ministered. Here for fourteen years he taught in the Sunday school, besides for a considerable period acting as superintendent. His political career dates back long before the best days of Leeds Liberalism. As president of the local Liberal Association he entertained the late Mr. Gladstone when that statesman visited Leeds to return thanks for his election of 1880. On every public and every personal ground was how Mr. Gladstone conveyed the offer of a baronetcy a few years later. But, as soon as the offer had been accepted, one of Sir James Kitson's Liberal friends wrote to him in disgust: I am much surprised, after the part you have taken against the House of Lords, that you have gone and joined it at last!" The honour was well deserved, and it may in some sense be said to have stoned for the bitter disappointment Sir James experienced at the 1886 election, when, in the heart of his native town, he was defeated by the narrow majority of thirteen votes by Mr. Gerald Balfour, then a stranger to Leeds. Since 1892 Sir James has found what is regarded as a safe Parliamentary seat in the Colne Valley Division, a woollen manufacturing district west of Huddersfield.

A hale, hearty-looking figure of a man, somewhat inclined to stoutness, Sir James carries himself with much of the vigour and all the dignity that distinguished his personality in the days when he was known as "Young Kitson." No matter where you meet him, he presents the aspect of one accustomed to rule, and you can still detect in his gait something of that military step which he learned as a rifle volunteer forty years ago.

The Duke of Norfolk has appointed the following amongst the "Gold Staff Officers" for the Coronation: The Hon. B. Hastings (brother-in-law), Mr. Henry Talbot and Mr. Philip Kerr (nephews), Lord Ninian Stuart (cousin), and Sir Henry Bellingham and Mr. Butler Bowdon (cousins by marriage). The Hon. Lady Bellingham and the Hon. Mrs. Butler Bowdon, their wives, were first cousins of the late Duchess of Norfolk, both on the side of their father and their mother, and so are doubly related. Their brother, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, has been appointed by the King, jointly with his cousin, the Earl of Loudoun, to bear the Golden Spur.

I clip the following from last Saturday's issue of the "Daily Express. I do so with no further comment than a word of congratulation to the Empress for being—with its usual enterprise and wide range of information—the only daily paper in England to call attention to the preposterous flouting, by some clerk or clerks unknown at the War Office, of that gallant soldier, Bishop Brindle, D.S.O.

In consequence of a hitch yesterday, the colours of the Irish Guards were not blessed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Mgr. Brindle, D.S.O., the famous "fighting chaplain."

Practically all the men of the Irish Guards are Roman Catholics, so that it was considered right by the authorities that their new colours should be blessed by a minister of their own faith. Bishop Brindle—who only retired from active service on his consecration as a bishop soon after the battle of Omdurman—was approached, and gave his consent to act.

The Bishop drew up, at the request of the authorities an English version of the Latin form in use by his Church for invoking the blessing of Providence upon the standards of a regiment. This was approved of in the proper official quarter.

Then the King himself made a characteristic and courteous suggestion, which was, of course, received by the "fighting chaplain" as a command. His Majesty expressed a hope that, when Bishop Brindle blessed the colours, he would not wear his episcopal cope and mitre, as these would preclude his wearing—or, at any rate, displaying—his numerous and hard-won decorations and war-medals.

At the eleventh hour the War Office took out a portion of the form of service which Bishop Brindle had prepared, and appointed the Protestant Chaplain-General to read it. A sentence was interpolated by the War Office in the portion of the service to be read by the Chaplain-General, invoking the favour of God upon the colours which "we" have this day blessed. The Bishop consulted Cardinal Vaughan as to whether he could take part in the service as "sub-edited" by the War Office. He received from his Eminence a very reluctant, but very final "non possumus." And this the Express learns, is why the colours were not blessed by the man who had been announced to bless them.

"The Hon. Richard John Seddon, the up-to-date premier of a very up-to-date colony," writes a St. Helens journalist, "was, as all the world knows, born at St. Helens. He came of an old Lancashire family on his father's side, and his mother hailed from Dumfries. When they married the conducted a school at St. Helens, the schoolhouse, which was built in the seventeenth century and is now occupied by a coachman, being situated at the top of Eccleston Hill, leading out of St. Helens to the ancient town of Prescot.

"It was at his father's school that young Richard was born, reared, and educated. By the time the youngster was twelve years of age, however, he had had enough of books he thought, and so he went to work on the farm. For two years he stuck at this, and then he was apprenticed at Daglish's foundry at St. Helens. He was a lively young man, and took his share with the other apprentices in all the fun that was going. At the same time he was not at rest. He dreamed dreams, and his visions, backed up by his determined will, have been realised. Not that he dreamt then of being Premier of New Zealand, but he had ideas of becoming a great man. In that way have his dreams been fulfilled.

"His restlessness was increased when, after spending four years at the foundry, he removed to Liverpool, where he heard such stories of the Empire beyond the seas that he took ship, and went to see for himself. At that time he was only eighteen years of age. In Australia he spent some time on the Government railways as an engineer, some as a storekeeper in a gold-mining district, and some as a digger. Then came his marriage, to which he attributes much of his good fortune; and he rose higher and higher in public life, until in 1893 he became Premier. And Premier he has remained ever since. On his visit to St. Helens this month he is being presented with the freedom of our borough, which is proud of him."

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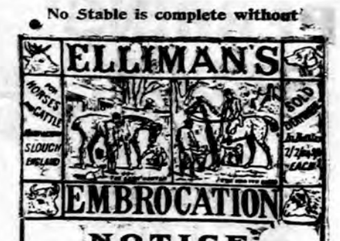

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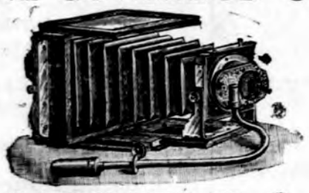

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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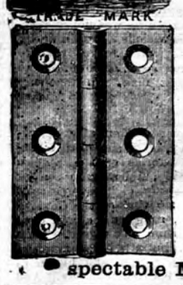

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